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• LAST EDITION

GOVERNMENT MAY ACT IN AUSTRIA ON RACIAL QUESTION

Premier Declares Passive Attitude Toward Revision of Constitution Hardly Possible Any Longer—New Food Measures

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The latest developments in the Austrian situation are the adjournment of the Reichsrat, the announcement of an impending revision of the constitution and the statement that Austria is to receive her first consignments of Ukrainian foodstuffs, while for the purpose of the food supply northern Tyrol and the German districts of northern Bohemia are to be "joined to" Bavaria and Saxony respectively.

These developments follow the increasing agitation since the publication of the Emperor's letters among the German element in Austria against the Seydewitz Cabinet, features of which are a demand for guarantees that the Crown will act only under ministerial responsibility, and separation of the Czech from the German districts in Bohemia, and in some cases even for federation with Germany. The German element has also complained of unfair treatment concerning the food supplies and have applied both to Hungary and Bavaria for help.

Despite a particularly bitter article on the subject in the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung last week the former has made no response, but Bavaria promised the Vorarlberg Diet 75 wagon-loads of potatoes, and now the German papers announce that the majority of the Ukrainian imports will go to Austria this month, while in circumstances noteworthy, the arrangement regarding Northern Tyrol and Bohemia seems capable of assuming political significance.

Meanwhile, the Emperor has authorized the Premier to postpone the Reichsrat, chiefly, it is stated, owing to the Government's failure to create a basis for the formation of a majority and the Crown's desire to avoid, or closely restrict discussions of the Emperor's letter and the House of Parliament's connection therewith.

There are also indications that the Government will utilize the interval to effect an administrative division of Bohemia into the racial districts demanded by the Germans. The Premier outlined this program at a conference of party leaders on Friday, declaring that a passive attitude toward a revision of the constitution was hardly possible any longer, and as the position in Bohemia was quite clear, the Government would shortly appoint administrators for the districts inhabited by distinct nationalities, conferring on them certain powers.

The Premier further admitted the existence of the southern Slav question, which needed treatment. He did not know whether the southern Slav state would ever arise, but considered it possible, though a discussion of the question was impossible at present, since it concerned not only Austria, but Hungary and Bosnia also. One thing, however, was certain. Were such a state created, it could only be under His Majesty's scepter and as a component part of the monarchy, and could not include those Austrian territories along the road to the Adriatic and where the German language was spoken, though national aspirations existed there, and the national wishes of the southern Slavs must be duly considered.

The Premier finally admitted the possibility of cultural and economic concessions to the Southern Slavs and warned the nationalities, including the Germans, against an agitation against one another. The entire military and political situation had reached a climax, he added, and the next few months would bring big decisions. He was convinced of a military victory, and economic conditions though very serious were not at all desperate.

To hold on now to a final happy decision was a vital question for the State, and the Government must, therefore, be unhampered by parliamentary confusion, hence as the attitude of the parties did not guarantee the Reichsrat must be adjourned, unless the President postponed the next sitting with a view to creating conditions that would render parliamentary activity possible.

The President, however, declared his inability to comply, in view of the opposition of the chief parties.

Meanwhile the Polish deputies are reported as actively engaged in trying to create the conditions the Government desires.

Saturday—Vienna papers state that the Premier has summoned a conference of all party leaders in the Reichsrat lower house, primarily with a view to arranging for the course of the impending parliamentary session. While the Government is thus resuming its usual tactics of bargaining with the parties, reports of unrest in the country are multiplying. The Slovenes particularly being described in ferment owing to the prosecution of the Prince Bishop of Ljubljana, while apart from politics the food shortage renders the situation critical everywhere. Cracow especially has been the danger point in this connection lately and food riots have occurred there.

In Poland proper the strike now proceeding in Dombrowa coalfields is termed the gravest and most serious

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

After a heavy bombardment in the Lys sector, the Germans appear to have thought better of the matter, with the result that no infantry attack followed. Nothing could, perhaps, indicate more completely the severity of their losses in their last attack than this hesitation to follow the bombardment with an assault. The British casualties in the recent attack are calculated at a quarter of a million, and in the light of the odds they were compelled to face this is not excessive. The Fifth Army Corps, commanded by General Gough, fought in the early days of the March drive with 14 divisions against 40 German. Later these 40 German divisions were reinforced by 8 more divisions, and during the last two days of the battle by two more divisions. Thus during all the weeks of the attack on Amiens the Fifth British Army of 14 divisions was fighting from 40 to 50 German divisions. The success of the Germans, it is therefore obvious, lay in the fact that they were able to mass such enormous numbers of troops upon the British front, and to attack it whilst ignoring the French. That, however, the British should have suffered a quarter of a million casualties in such fighting is not the least remarkable. The remarkable thing is that the British troops should have been able to hold the line until the arrival of French reinforcements. The great majority of the British casualties are known, however, to have been slight gunshot wounds, so that the mere statement of numbers sounds much worse than the actual truth. This is certainly not so in the case of the Germans. The Germans attacking in dense waves, with intervals of only 100 yards between each wave, were fired into by the troops, day after day, with guns with open sights. This necessarily means, what indeed is known to be the case, that the proportion of German killed must have been out of all proportion to their casualties, and these casualties, in the very necessity of the fact, must have been enormously larger than the British. In short, when the truth is known, if it ever is, it will probably be discovered that in no battle ever fought has an army lost so many men.

It is the fact of these losses that is probably causing the German delay today. The German people are, it is to be suspected, in no mood to hear of further sacrifices of this sort for objectives that are not gained. Had Amiens been reached, had the Channel ports been occupied, had Paris been taken, the German nation might have borne these losses and worse with equanimity. But to suffer these losses without obtaining any of these objectives does not add to a nation's confidence in its leaders.

British Losses Placed at 250,000
WASHINGTON, D. C.—British losses in men killed, wounded, captured and missing on the western front since the German offensive began are placed at 250,000.

BRITISH MESSAGE READ TO RUSSIANS

Christian Churches Celebrate Easter Day and Hear of Desire in England for Peace and Unity of Their People

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Russia yesterday celebrated Easter Day and The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau has received an advance copy of the message sent by the Christian people of Great Britain to the Christian people of Russia, which was read in the Russian churches.

The message expresses an earnest desire for peace and unity among the Russian people, and states that "Neither the political nor the military alliance between your country and ours, but an alliance incomparably deeper and more solid, dictates our sympathy with and prayer for you."

The signatories include the Bishops of Winchester and Oxford, Miss Frances Balfour, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., Mr. Will Crooks, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Alexander Whyte, Mr. J. L. Thomas, M. P., Earl Beauchamp, and other well known people.

Bolsheviki and the Allies

MOSCOW, Russia (April 26)—(By the Associated Press)—The Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchitcherine, has addressed the representatives in Moscow of the United States, England and France, requesting the speedy recall of their consuls at Vladivostok and an investigation of their alleged participation in negotiations said to have been conducted with the Siberian autonomous government.

They are also asked to define their attitude toward the Soviet Government and explain what the Minister alludes to as the attempts of their representatives to interfere with the internal life of Russia.

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UNITY URGED AT IRISH GATHERING

Nationalist and Sinn Fein Leaders Side by Side on Common Platform at Ballaghaderreen—John Dillon Makes an Appeal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Mr. John Dillon and Professor de Valera appeared side by side on a common platform at Ballaghaderreen, Roscommon, on Sunday, at a mass meeting which superficially, at least, gave an imposing impression of solidarity. Sligo, Mayo and Roscommon all contributed to the thousands who filled the market square of Ballaghaderreen, and some of those present had marched 40 miles during the previous two days in order to be present. Many bands marched in, flying Nationalist and Sinn Fein colors together. Ballaghaderreen is John Dillon's town and here he has his home standing between two great general and provisions stores which he owns. Without expressing too definite an opinion, however, there were, it may be said, signs that the demonstration was more overwhelmingly Sinn Fein than Nationalist. Sinn Fein banners fluttered, yellow, green and white, in every direction, and Professor de Valera's arrival at the railway station was marked by great enthusiasm, young (Roman Catholic) priests figuring prominently in the file and drum band which met him.

John Dillon pleaded in his speech for a continuance of unity. He advised that there should be a committee attached to every (Roman Catholic) church and chapel so that if the struggle finally did come the (Roman Catholic) church would be the rallying point if the central organization were destroyed. The central organization, he warned them, might disappear and then the parish committees would have to act on their own responsibility. When, and if the time came, he said, they could rely on receiving instructions through all national organizations, but, above all, through the (Roman Catholic) priests and through the great organ of the (Roman Catholic) church, which in the hour of supreme national danger had once more come to the Irish people's rescue. He would take an army such as England could ill spare to carry out successfully the policy of conscription in Ireland against a disciplined and united people whose whole mind is bent on defeating "this iniquitous law."

Touching on the Irish question today, The London Times says: "There is literally no end to the menace both to the authority of the Government and to religious toleration everywhere, unless the claim of the Irish bishops is clearly realized and decisively rejected. It is impossible to doubt, we are afraid, that they themselves are hostile at heart to any form of constitutional resettlement in Ireland, and their attitude is sufficiently intelligible from their own point of view. Their political influence, especially in education, is bound to diminish rapidly with the growth of true democratic responsibility. That is one reason why we believe the fears of Ulster to be largely exaggerated on the ecclesiastical side and why the new challenge of the bishops makes it imperative to lose no time over the Government of Ireland Bill."

LONDON, England (Monday)—In the course of his speech yesterday at Ballaghaderreen, Mr. Dillon said that if the Irish kept united and determined for two weeks more they would defeat conscription. It

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FLORIDA GOVERNOR IS JEERED IN MICHIGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Jeering and heckling from a crowd of 1000 persons prevented Sydney J. Catts, Governor of Florida, for half an hour, from going on with an address on "unadulterated Americanism" from the court house steps here, following a statement by him to the effect that he did not believe pagochial schools were in keeping with the spirit of true Americanism.

Shouts of "pro-Germanism" and "I. W. W." drowned the efforts of the speaker to continue. People in the crowd began to berate the Governor, and a Camp Custer lieutenant forced his way to the speaker's stand and said to the Governor:

"You have insulted me, sir. You have insulted the uniform, you have insulted every Roman Catholic in the service."

When quiet was restored by the police, Governor Catts was advised to refrain from references such as had been followed by the outbreak.

NO RECENT PEACE OFFERS RECEIVED

So Mr. Balfour Informs House of Commons—German Reply to Lord Robert Cecil's Statement on "Peace Offensive"

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Balfour, told the House of Commons today that no peace offers had been made recently by the enemy. He added: "There is no representative of a neutral nation in this country who has made tentative or informal suggestions of peace negotiations."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"The assertion of Lord Robert Cecil that Germany will undertake a 'peace offensive' if she does not succeed in overcoming the Allies, is the latest means whereby Entente statesmen are seeking to stimulate the war ardor of their people, whose belief in the justice of their own cause is vanishing," says Baron von Dem Busche-Haddenhausen, German Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, in an interview published in Berlin newspapers reply to the statement of the British Minister of Blockade last week. In this statement Lord Robert said the failure of Germany's offensive on the western front would result in a great peace offensive, in his opinion. "Let the British people deal with such maneuvers as they will," says the German Undersecretary. "The sword first has to speak. Our task is to break with hard steel our enemies' destructive aims against our existence and our integrity. We have attained gigantic successes. We can face the future with firm confidence."

"It is known that the successes of the German arms in the West, which have not by any means come to an end, have made a tremendous impression in Entente countries. Wide circles in Great Britain perceive that the Entente frequently missed the right moment for the conclusion of peace. 'The governments of the western powers are blamed because, as is well known, the secret treaties concluded by them prove they have set up imperialistic aims of conquest for the sake of which they want to continue the war until they have completely defeated their opponents.'"

Vatican and Peace
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—(By the Associated Press)—No favorable occasion.

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TREASURY STOPS LOAN TABULATIONS

Efforts to Determine Nation's Total Abandoned Because Local Committees Are Giving Time to Counting Pledges

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury today abandoned all efforts to tabulate the nation's total Liberty Loan subscriptions because local committees reported they were too busy counting the great number of pledges turned in Saturday to give current accounts of the totals.

Some reports today indicated that the total number of subscribers might run above 17,000,000, the treasury's previous estimate. It is now calculated that 22,000,000 people own Liberty bonds of the first, second or third issue.

A few scattered reports today raised the money total of the loan to nearly \$3,500,000,000.

Western States' Returns

Reports Show Quotas Well Oversubscribed—1309 Places Pass Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—While returns are not all in, it is known that California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona have all exceeded their quotas in the third Liberty Loan and that they have subscribed altogether about \$250,000,000. The mark set up having been passed by no less than 1309 communities in these states.

Practically all of the large cities surpassed their allotments. Los Angeles exceeding its \$23,000,000 by about \$5,000,000, while San Francisco pledged about \$4,000,000 above its \$3,700,000.

One notable feature of the third loan campaign has been the large number of persons who have participated in it, the estimate having been made that one in every five men, women and children in the above-named states have subscribed. San Francisco being represented by 100,000 buyers. The 7000 employees of the Mare Island Navy Yard swelled the total by \$1,000,000.

Patriotic and fraternal organizations of San Francisco turned in nearly \$1,000,000, and Americans of foreign extraction were heavy purchasers.

South Exceeds Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Sixth Federal Reserve District piled up a total of \$133,000,000 in Liberty bond subscriptions during the third drive, according to announcements made late on Saturday night at headquarters. Every one of the 427 counties exceeded its quota. The district comprises Florida, Georgia, part of Tennessee, Alabama, part of Mississippi, and Louisiana. Its quota was \$97,173,750.

The city of Atlanta and Fulton County oversubscribed 18 per cent, making a total subscription of \$1,000,000 in excess of the quota. The amounts subscribed in the several states were: Alabama, \$23,528,650; Florida, \$17,411,500; Georgia, \$26,539,600; Louisiana, \$26,300,000; Mississippi, \$7,500,000; Tennessee, \$21,125,000.

New York Nears Billion

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Incomplete tabulation of Liberty Loan subscriptions in the New York Federal Reserve district carried the total up to \$955,700,000 at 10 a. m. today. This represents an increase of approximately \$3,800,000 over Saturday night's closing figures and is \$55,700,000 more than the minimum quota for the district.

DRAFT OBJECTOR LOSES HIS CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal court decrees, dismissing habeas corpus proceedings sought by Robert Cox of Missouri, a member of the national army, to prevent his being sent to France, were sustained today by the Supreme Court.

Cox, who later was sent to France, claimed under the Constitution a man could not be drafted for foreign service and this was denied by the Government, which contended the question was determined in previous draft cases decided.

The court also refused to consider motions to have Major-General Leonard Wood, Commandant of Camp Funston, declared in contempt of court for permitting Cox to be sent to France while his appeal was pending.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today, are: Cramp Ship 78, Electric Stor Bat 49½, General Asphalt com 14½, Lehigh Nav 64½, Lake Superior 15½, Philadelphia Company 26, Philadelphia Electric 25½, Philadelphia Rap Tr 25½, United Gas Imp 66½.

H. E. DUKE KNIGHTED

LONDON, England (Monday)—Henry Edward Duke, who resigned recently as Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been knighted.

BILLION DOLLARS ASKED FOR AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A billion dollar appropriation for aircraft production was asked of Congress today by the War Department. This would add to the \$440,000,000 appropriation already made and expended.

The estimate was presented to the House Military Committee by Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, and other officers. Other appropriations asked, as needed in the \$15,000,000,000 army budget, included \$5,750,335,383 for the Quartermaster's Department, and \$3,378,302,909 for the Ordnance Department for heavy guns and fortifications.

SENATE VOTE COMING SOON ON SUFFRAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, announced in the Senate today that an effort would be made to get a vote in the Senate late this week on the resolution proposing a suffrage amendment to the Constitution adopted last winter by the House.

LIQUOR LICENSES DOUBLE ARRESTS

Fitchburg Police Figures Show Increase in Drunkenness and Bootlegging in the Four Days of Wet Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Twice as many arrests for drunkenness and an increase in bootlegging are results of the first four days of license in this city as compared with the last week of no-license. Figures from police headquarters today show that from May 1, at 6 p. m., until Saturday night, there were 87 arrests, 70 of which were for drunkenness. Even in the last week of no-license there were 46 arrests, 31 for drunkenness.

Bootlegging resulted in five arrests last week. During the first two days of license, the police station was overcrowded, and after "doubling up" the prisoners, serious consideration was given the project of hiring additional room in houses.

Fitchburg is the only wet city in a large dry area, including Camp Devens at Ayer. The police have made some attempt to stop bootlegging and illicit liquor selling to the soldiers, but five alleged bottle messengers have been arrested, and two soldiers have been found with liquor in their possession.

When the city started under license last Wednesday, eight members of the military police from Camp Devens were on hand. This is the largest number of military police ever sent to this city. In order to forestall any federal order making Fitchburg a barred zone for the soldiers on account of the increasing drunkenness here, the liquor dealers have abolished the "pail trade," and stricter supervision of jitney licenses is being made by the police to help do away with illicit liquor traffic.

During the last few days, however, alleged bootleggers have been found with quantities of liquor stored in alleys, which it is claimed, was being kept for sale to soldiers. Others were detected, according to police reports, coming from saloons with liquor for soldiers. Increasing public sentiment is being expressed that this city should not be put on the "black list" by Federal officials because of a tendency to continue the liquor trade, which is already facing abolition because of the probability of national prohibition.

No Liquor Sales Cases

First Monday Failure of Bootleggers to Appear in Federal Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—This was the first Monday morning since the United States entered the war that the federal authorities in Boston were not confronted with a case of violation of the law which forbids the giving or sale of liquor to a man in the uniform of the United States Army or Navy. Usually, there are from six to ten cases up for disposition on Monday morning arising out of offenses committed Saturday night or Sunday.

The authorities consider that the improvement is due to the care with which the law is being enforced, and the severity of the sentences given for violations. In some cases the offenders have been sentenced to imprisonment for six months or a year, and it is felt that this has been an important factor in discouraging the practice, on the part of unscrupulous liquor dealers and bootleggers.

LOS ANGELES' RECORD UNDER DRY POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Figures given by the chief of police, following the closing of saloons in this city, show approximately 1000 fewer cases of drunkenness in April than in March and 1100 less than the corresponding month for 1917. The arrests were slightly over 4000 men and women, while in April, 1917, 3060 were booked on all charges. This increase is said to have been caused by the more rigid enforcement of the traffic regulations, raids on disorderly houses and gambling cases.

PRESIDENT ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF BORGLUM CHARGES

Aircraft Production Situation to Be Looked Into by the United States Department of Justice—Report Not Published

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An investigation by the Department of Justice of the charges of graft in aircraft production made by Gatson Borglum, the sculptor, was ordered today by President Wilson. Mr. Borglum's charges of pro-German influence also will be investigated.

Demand for a criminal investigation was made in the Senate recently. The aircraft situation has brought repeated charges of inefficiency on the part of those in charge of it and demands for an inquiry prompted President Wilson to name an investigating commission headed by Snowden Marshall. About the same time, the President authorized Mr. Borglum to make an investigation.

Mr. Borglum's report never was made public formally, although enough of its contents became known to show that the sculptor had made charges against those in control and had commented that there was graft in the production of planes.

The Senate became so stirred over the situation that it demanded a criminal investigation.

Mr. Borglum's report was turned over by the President to the Snowden Marshall investigating committee.

Investigation by the Department of Justice was asked of the President by Howard Coffin, formerly chairman of the Aircraft Board, who declared he requested it in order that the reputation of innocent men might not be ruined by charges that had been made.

At the same time the order for investigation was announced, President Wilson's correspondence with Gatson Borglum, the sculptor, who made an investigation of the aircraft production situation, was given out at the White House. It disclosed that the President last month advised Borglum that he never had considered him an official investigator, and practically disposed of his services.

Mr. Coffin sent the following telegram to the President Saturday from his place in Georgia:

"Charges of dishonesty have been made against the Aircraft Board, which demand the fullest inquiry. I request and urge that an official inquiry be had in order that the reputation of innocent men may not be ruined."

President Wilson telegraphed him today as follows:

"Your telegram received. You may be sure I shall cooperate in every way to prevent what you rightly foresee may happen. The Department of Justice will cooperate to the utmost in seeing that all charges are probed and the truth got at."

House Inquiry to Come

Committee Vote Is Favorable to One on Aircraft Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Committee on Military Affairs has decided to institute an inquiry into the causes which have operated against the production of aircraft. The War Department has asked for an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 for aeroplane production, and before this vast sum is granted members of the Military Committee deemed it advisable to have more specific information as to what exactly has been done with the \$440,000,000 already expended.

The recent charges made against the aircraft production board had probably something to do with the decision of the committee. At the present both branches of Congress are disposed to waive judgment regarding these charges until the matter has been thoroughly sifted. As announced on Saturday, the Military Committee of the Senate is gathering information relative to the charges made by Mr. Borglum.

"We think that it would have been better if the War Department had been less secretive about what it proposed to do in airplane production and more open about what it had done," said Representative Crago, a member of the committee, in discussing the plans of the committee to make the investigation.

"The committee wants to know the actual situation and to correct any evils if they still exist. I do not think that the committee will be satisfied with general statements but must have up-to-date reports upon the number of airplanes built and the certain progress to be made within the coming months. What we will seek to learn is whether the money authorized last year has been wisely spent and if not to stop practices, if they still exist, working against speedy production."

"I believe the country should know what has been done with the money authorized by Congress, and that a great deal more information along war expenditures could have been given to the people and Congress, without furnishing the enemy with military information. The confidential aspect of war activities and the optimistic promises about airplane production have been a scandal. These promises were made without knowledge of conditions, and I still believe that the Aircraft Production Committee has not found itself."

UNITY URGED AT IRISH GATHERING

(Continued from page one)

was an atrocious form of oppression to try to compel a people to fight for a country not their own. He personally opposed conscription, whether in Great Britain or in Ireland, and believed it was a great blunder to depart from England's settled policy against compulsory service, especially when it was not to defend the soil of Great Britain, but to send huge armies to the Continent.

But it was impossible and unthinkable, he declared, to attempt to apply conscription to a free and democratic people unless there was agreement amounting almost to unanimity. He earnestly appealed for a spirit of frank and friendly cooperation throughout Ireland. Without this, unity was impossible. Committees throughout the country must be organized with a sincere desire to give fair representation to all sections.

If the nation's unity was broken in the face of the present terrific danger, he continued, the Government would be encouraged to pursue "their wicked and insane policy," and the discipline of the people, which was essential to the defeat of conscription, would be broken. Then the whole game would be thrown into the hands of the military authorities.

The Nationalists and Sinn Feiners, he said, actually agreed that the whole struggle for Ireland's rights was based on the idea of her rights as a nation. There was an impression in the country that all danger was over. This was a terribly false impression, he declared. There was no question that the Government has been staggered and no longer was so confident about the practicability of their policy as professed when the bill was introduced.

Professor de Valera said his followers would unite with those of Mr. Dillon to defeat conscription. With reference to the issue raised in East Cavan he said there was only one arbitrator to whom the Sinn Fein would submit, namely the free choice of the electors.

Irish Government Urged

Sir Horace Plunkett Suggests Way Out of Difficulty

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Declaring that the Government's conscription-Home Rule policy is disastrous, Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the recent Irish Convention, in a letter to the press suggests the immediate establishment of a responsible government in Ireland as a way out of the difficulty.

"At the gravest crisis with which the Empire has ever been faced," says the letter, "the Government has staked their existence on a twofold Irish policy—conscription and Home Rule. They cannot achieve both, except at the cost of much present bloodshed and lasting hate. They might achieve the first, and by it make the second impossible. In my opinion they would fail in the attempt, and have to go on leaving both undone. Their successors then would have to find a way out of the worst Irish situation in my memory, which goes back to the Fenian days, 50 years ago."

Asserting his opinion that it is possible even now to achieve the double purpose, Sir Horace says further:

"I believe the Government could not only satisfy the reasonable aspirations of the Irish at home but also get them to follow voluntarily the instincts of the chivalrous race and the example of their kinsmen and sympathizers throughout the United States and the British dominions. There is only one alternative to the disastrous policy upon which the Government has embarked: namely, to set up immediately a responsible government in Ireland."

"The report of the convention has shown this could be done with the support of a large body of Nationalist and Unionist opinion. They should pass through Parliament without delay the necessary legislation as a war measure. The present chaos, with its growing bitterness, its utter demoralization of our public life and its discredit to British statesmanship, need not be continued while we are waiting for a Parliament. The moment the bill is passed an Irish executive broadly representative and composed of responsible men who would not shrink the burden of their brief authority, should be appointed and given the task of setting up a Parliament as quickly as possible, promoting voluntarily recruiting and generally carrying on. The Irish people, given their own instrument of government, would quickly show the world their real attitude in this war. It may then dawn upon Englishmen that we have in Ireland no programs except those they have made, not of malice, but through inability to understand us."

New Lord Lieutenant

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The appointment of Field Marshal Viscount French to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in place of Lord Wimborne, resigned, is officially announced, and, at the same time, the appointment of Edward Shortt, M. P., as Chief Secretary for Ireland, is formally made public.

The two appointments are taken to signify that the Government propose to go ahead with both branches of the Irish policy, namely, conscription for Ireland and Home Rule on a federal basis. Mr. Shortt, as already cabled, voted against the application of conscription to Ireland, and it is generally understood has only taken office after receiving full guarantees that Home Rule will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

Lord French, on the other hand, it is assumed would act firmly and with his great military experience in apply-

ing the imperial laws, whether with reference to conscription or anything else. The present position of the Government's two policies of conscription and Home Rule is unknown.

The Government's Home Rule Bill Drafting Committee is reported to have encountered serious difficulties, latterly, from the Conservative side, as the Nationalists, Sinn Feiners and Roman Catholics hierarchy took up their present extreme position. The two appointments now announced will enable the Government to proceed more rapidly.

Lord French is at present in Ireland. He has been Commander-in-Chief of home forces since 1915 and, presumably relinquishes this appointment on becoming Lord Lieutenant.

Field Marshal John Denton Pinkstone, Viscount French, O. M., K. P., K. C. M. G., like several other famous soldiers, began his career in the navy. He joined Her Majesty's Ship Britannia in 1866, and served as a naval cadet and midshipman in the Royal Navy for four years. Entering the army in 1874, he served in the Sudan campaign 1884-85, and took part in the famous actions of Abu Klea, Gubat, Metemeh. His promotion was steady, and after holding several important appointments he was, on the outbreak of the South African war in 1899, appointed to command the Cavalry Division in Natal. During the war he commanded troops in several important and successful operations, his most famous exploit, perhaps, being the relief of Kimberley, in February, 1900.

Sir John French, as he then was, was promoted general in 1907 and field marshal in 1913 and on the outbreak of the present war crossed over to France in command of the British Expeditionary Force. In December, 1915, Sir John French was, at his own request, relieved of the command of the British forces in Flanders, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops stationed in the United Kingdom, which position he has held ever since. On relinquishing his work in France, the field marshal was created a viscount.

Baron Wimborne, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1915, served to May 1916, and was reappointed the following August to that post, after the Dublin revolt.

Election Campaign Opens

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—(By the Associated Press)—The opening of the election campaign in East Cavan brought to the constituency about 30 Irish members of Parliament and numerous representatives of the Sinn Fein organization. Attempts to make arrangements for rival meetings were held.

Roman Catholic priests who made addresses spoke on opposite sides, but generally urged the bishops' appeal for a compromise by the withdrawal of both candidates.

Sinn Fein Secretary Arrested

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Austin Stack, Sinn Fein secretary, has been arrested.

Irish Press Comment

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—The Dublin newspapers generally treat Lord French's appointment as evidence of the Government's intention to be firm. Freeman's Journal says:

"Now all disguise is dropped and the rule of force begins. Seven per cent of Ireland's population has been given to the war," it says, "and when America has put 7,000,000 men in the field she will have equalled Ireland's efforts."

JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSED

TOKYO, Japan (April 30)—(By the Associated Press)—In a statement to the Japanese press, Baron Goto, the new Foreign Minister, reiterated today the assertion made in his recent interview with the Associated Press that the changes in the Japanese Ministry involved no alteration of policy.

Japan desired, he said, to give encouragement and assistance to the Russian people in their work of reorganization. Loyalty to her engagements and faithfulness to her friends were the leading factors in Japan's foreign policy. She had as the central pivot her alliance with Great Britain, her treaties and engagements with America, notably the Lansing-Ishihara notes respecting China, and finally long and lasting friendships with the Allies, coupled with sincere desire for good relations and cooperation with Russia and China.

Baron Goto spoke in terms of praise of the single-hearted devotion of America in the war and the calm courage and steady purpose of President Wilson.

DIRECT HIT ON LONG-RANGE GUN
PARIS, France (Saturday)—News has just been received from the front that a French gun made a direct hit yesterday on one of the long-range German cannons with which Paris is being bombarded, and put it out of action.

RECRUITS TO BE TRAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Col. G. K. Hunter, commandant of Jefferson Barracks, has announced that his post had handled 90,000 recruits in the last 12 months. The post is to be used as a training camp for 12,000 to 15,000 recruits from the next draft.

NEGRO WOMEN EMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—As a result of the shortage of Negro laboring men, who have left Memphis to work at the various government plants and factories, Negro women are being employed to cultivate the municipal parks of the city.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

gan, March 21, are estimated by the British Military Mission here at nearly 250,000.

The mission said everything indicated the offensive would be resumed almost immediately, and that if the burst of the attack was borne away by the British, the situation would become serious unless they should be supported by sufficient reserves.

"Statistics such as these," said the statement, after quoting examples of losses in specified British divisions, "bring home to the military mind the terrible ordeal through which the British Army is now passing. History cogly reviewing facts will record what is perhaps often now lost sight of in the crowded interests of everyday life and obscured by hearsay and extravagant writings. Britain at this very moment is making the supreme sacrifice of endurance for right against night, and now strengthened by and shoulder to shoulder with the famous French fighting divisions, is prepared to hold the German masses in check until the right moment arrives for the great revenge."

Emperor Off to Front

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Vienna dispatch which reached here on Saturday says:

"The Emperor yesterday started for the front, accompanied by the chief of staff, Field Marshal Arz von Straussenberg, and the German military representative, Major-General Cranon."

Turkish Reverse in Palestine

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Turkish forces in Palestine which crossed the Jordan River on Thursday made an attack on a British position and were repulsed, the War Office announced. On the following day they again attacked, having received considerable reinforcements, and were beaten off with heavy losses. The British took 314 prisoners.

Tribute to Irish Troops

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday)—Gen. Sir Hubert Gough's first public statement regarding the conduct of the fifth British Army, which he commanded in the retreat from St. Quentin, comes in a letter to the Lord Mayor of Belfast, in which the general pays an enthusiastic tribute to the work of the Irish troops.

The letter follows: "The fighting of the Ulster division as indeed of all the divisions in the Fifth Army, against the greatest odds hurled on any body of troops throughout this great war, was magnificent. The main features of the situation to which the whole Fifth Army were exposed are known to every one and give some idea of what those odds were—14 infantry divisions against 40 German divisions on March 21, reinforced by some eight or 10 more German divisions during the subsequent two days.

"I cannot speak too highly of the splendid calmness and doggedness with which many fellow countrymen met and fought this storm, and though many laid down their lives their splendid tenacity saved the British Empire and France by permitting the arrival of reserves.

"The corps commander has issued an order thanking all ranks for the fighting spirit they displayed and reminding them that further deeds of gallantry will be required of them in the coming months."

Aerial Activities in France

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The official statement on aerial activity issued tonight by the War Office reads:

"There was a dense mist on Saturday until evening, when reconnaissance was possible. Nine tons of bombs were dropped on the Chaulnes railway junction and on Bapaume, Arrancieres, Merville and Estaires.

"One hostile machine was brought down by our aviators, and four others were disabled. Two of our machines are missing. Two of our machines missing since May 3 have since returned.

"After dark, although conditions were still unfavorable, more than three tons of bombs were dropped on the Chaulnes railway junction and on Bapaume. All our machines returned."

Es Salt Evacuated

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British have withdrawn their troops from Es Salt, east of the Jordan, in Palestine, the War Office announces. Nearly 1000 Germans and Turks and 29 machine guns have been captured in the last few days.

Norway's Losses During April

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ten vessels, aggregating 13,704 tons, and 20 seamen were Norway's war losses during April, the Norwegian Legion here was informed today by a cable message from the Foreign Office. The April totals bring Norway's losses due to the war to 755 vessels, aggregating 1,115,519 tons, and 1006 seamen, in addition to about 700 men on 53 vessels missing, two-thirds of which are declared to be war losses.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Today's German official statement reads:

"After the strongest artillery preparation, French divisions attacked our positions on Kemmel Hill and near Baillieu unsuccessfully. They were repulsed with heavy losses and left over 300 prisoners in our hands. An intended attack by an English division west of Baillieu failed to develop because of our fire.

"South of Hebuterne strong British thrusts failed. The battle front on both sides of the Somme saw a revival of artillery activity in the evening. It increased, especially near Villers-Bre-

tonneux and on the west bank of the Aves."

The German official report issued on Sunday night reads as follows: "After the strongest firing preparation, French divisions attacked, unsuccessfully, at Kemmel and near Baillieu. They were repulsed with heavy losses and left 300 prisoners in our hands."

"An intended attack by an English division west of Baillieu did not develop on account of our fire. South of Hebuterne strong English attacks failed."

"On the battle fronts on both sides of the Somme artillery activity was revived in the evening, and increased especially near Villers-Bretonneux and on the western bank of the Aves."

Sunday—The German official report issued on Saturday says:

"The situation is unchanged on the battle fronts. The artillery activity was spirited on various sectors throughout the night. In the Kemmel region and on both sides of the Aves it increased this morning to greater intensity."

"A British partial attack southeast of Arras was repulsed. The artillery activity revived before Verdun. After unsuccessful reconnoitering thrusts by the enemy on the Lorraine front, the fighting activity during the forenoon was slight. At Porroy Wood and west of Blamont the firing revived during the afternoon, but died down again at nightfall."

The official report from general headquarters on Saturday night says: "Some German counter-attacks against Kemmel and Baillieu failed under very heavy losses."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Monday)—The official Turkish report made public on Sunday reads:

"On the Iraq fronts strong British detachments won ground south of Kirkuk."

"In Palestine violent fighting continues in the Jordan sector. The enemy's attacks have been particularly strong, but have failed."

LONDON, England (Monday)—The text of today's official statement reads:

"A successful minor operation was carried out by our last night between the Somme and Ancre Rivers, west southwest of Morlancon. Our line in this locality has been advanced on a considerable front in spite of strong opposition from the enemy, whose losses were heavy. Over 150 prisoners, two machine guns and a trench mortar were captured by our troops. Our own casualties were slight.

"Local fighting took place last night to our advantage in the neighborhood of Locon and the Lawe River. Our positions in this locality have been improved."

"On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged."

The War Office issued a statement on Sunday night, which reads as follows: "French troops captured a number of prisoners during the night in local fighting in the neighborhood of Locon. Today, with the exception of artillery activity on both sides and local encounters at different points, there is nothing of special interest to report."

Sunday afternoon's report follows: "By successful minor enterprises carried out last night in the neighborhood of Sully-le-Sec and east of Hebuterne we effected improvements in our line at these points and captured several prisoners."

"Early this morning the enemy attacked the new positions gained by us on Friday night northeast of Hinges and was repulsed. Our line is intact. We carried out a successful raid in the Forest-de-Nieppe sector."

"The artillery has been active on both sides on the Lys battle front."

Sunday—The following statement was issued on Saturday night: "The enemy's bombardment this morning south and southwest of Ypres was vigorously replied to by our own and the French artillery. No attacks developed."

"The infantry fighting during the day was confined to local engagements at different points. In successful minor operations carried out by us last night in the Hinges sector, we captured over 40 prisoners."

"A local attack attempted by the enemy early this morning south of Locon under cover of a heavy artillery barrage was completely repulsed."

"In their operations early this morning in the Locon sector French troops made progress and captured over 50 prisoners. British troops, acting on the right of our allies, also made progress in the neighborhood of Metern."

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing of special interest to report."

PARIS, France (Monday)—Today's official statement follows:

"In the course of the night the French made two successful raids, one west of Hangard, the other southeast of Noyon, and brought back prisoners."

"After a violent bombardment the enemy attempted to approach our lines southwest of Anchin Farm. He was repulsed completely, leaving a number of men on the ground."

"In the Champagne a French detachment penetrated the German defenses in the region north of Lorraine, northwest of Rheims. After a spirited engagement, in the course of which our troops inflicted severe losses on the enemy, the detachment returned to the French lines, bringing back a quantity of matériel."

"In Lorraine, in the vicinity of Abaucourt, a French reconnoitering detachment, after a skirmish, took prisoners without suffering any losses."

"There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front."

The War Office on Sunday night issued the following statement:

"There was intermittent activity by both artilleries north and south of the Aves, but no infantry action occurred. The day was calm on the remainder of the front."

Sunday afternoon's report follows: "The artillery on both sides was active north and south of the Aves and

also in the sectors of Douaumont (Verdun front) and Flirey. There was no infantry action."

"In Lorraine, a raiding operation was carried out by the French in the region of Létricourt. Patrol operations in the region of Anservillers resulted in the taking of prisoners."

"The night was quiet on the remainder of the front."

Sunday—The French War Office issued the following statement on Saturday night:

"There was no infantry fighting during the course of the day. There were reciprocal bombardments north and south of the Aves River and also along the Ailette River."

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian War Office on Sunday issued a statement which reads:

"There has been increased intensity of the hostile harassing fire in the Lagarina and Astico valley and in the Fossalta sector."

"Our artillery dispersed, carrying parties in the Stelvio area, fired with good effect on the Rovereto station, obtained direct hits on trains in the Congliano station and caused a heavy explosion on the left bank of the Piave, opposite Nervesa. There were patrol actions on both sides between the Brenta and the Piave."

"The activity of our aircraft has been intense. Caproni flights and British airplanes, protected by numbers of chasers, dropped about nine tons of bombs on the hydro-electric works at Cavedin, north of Mori. While this operation was in progress other machines renewed the bombing of the aviation ground at Campo Maggiore, south of Lenico."

Sunday—The War Office on Saturday issued the following statement:

"As the result of Italian and British patrol actions, a few prisoners were captured at Canove in the Arsa Valley, while reconnoitering parties were repulsed and pursued in the Monte Tomba-Monfenera district. Enemy attempts at Italian posts were stopped at Ostiz."

"In various portions of the front there was desultory fire."

"Aircraft actions were carried out despite the enemy's attempt to oppose them. The British dropped 60 bombs on huts in the Arsa Valley. An Italian airship dropped a ton of explosives on the aviation grounds at Campo Maggiore. Fourteen hostile machines were brought down."

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Austrian War Office issued the following statement on Saturday:

"In the southwest lively fighting continues."

"The fighting activity again increased to considerable violence yesterday along the whole Italian front between the Giudizaria Valley and the Adriatic."

BRITISH MESSAGE READ TO RUSSIANS

(Continued from page one)

incontroversially that the consular representatives of Great Britain, France and America participated in this plot, and that the diplomatic representatives of those Powers in Peking negotiated with the counter-revolutionary organization calling itself the 'Siberian Government.'

M. Tchitcherine also addressed to the Japanese representative in Moscow a communication stating that the letters taken from M. Lolodoff establish the extensive participation of Japanese officials in the counter-revolutionary movement, despite repeated official assurances of non-interference with the internal life of Russia.

"Such actions," continues the communication, "prompt us now to ascertain in a manner beyond doubt the position of the Tokyo Cabinet regarding the Government of the Russian Federated Republic, and to ask in particular if the Japanese Government intends in the future to support the counter-revolutionary elements in Russia or wishes immediately to institute a public investigation of the activities of some of its agents, recall those incriminated and give definite instructions to the others. In the contrary event, the Government of the Russian Federated Republic will have to take the measures used against Russian counter-revolutionary citizens."

Recognition for Esthonia
LONDON, England (Monday)—Delegates representing the Esthonian national council, recently laid before the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Balfour, a memorandum dealing with the political situation in Esthonia and asked for a favorable reception of the statement of their national aims and aspirations. They have received a communication from Mr. Balfour to the following effect:

"The British Government greet with sympathy the aspirations of the Esthonian people, and are glad to reaffirm their readiness to grant provisional recognition to the Esthonian national council as a de facto independent body until the peace conference, when the future status of Esthonia ought to be settled as far as possible in accordance with the wishes of the population."

In the mean time the British Government expresses willingness to recognize Mr. Piip, one of the delegates, as the informal diplomatic representative of the Esthonian provisional government.

Germans and the Black Sea Fleet
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Koelnische Zeitung makes it clear that the Germans hope the capture of Sebastopol will prove a mortal blow to the Russian Black Sea fleet, which seems to have been causing them anxiety. It says:

"The fleet is now without a base, and therefore unable to renew its

stocks of coal and ammunition or effect repairs."

Bolshevik Demands on Allies
MOSCOW, Russia (April 25)—(By the Associated Press)—Bolshevik demands that the American and French Consuls at Vladivostok be recalled have brought no official statement from the American Ambassador and the French Ambassador.

The Bolshevik demands on Ambassador Francis were: First, the removal of John K. Caldwell, American Consul at Vladivostok; second, investigation of his part in the alleged negotiations with the American Legation at Peking; and, third, the attitude of the American Government toward the Soviet Republic.

Ambassador Francis has sent a communication to the Bolshevik Government regarding the alleged participation of Americans, French and British in a Siberian counter-revolt plot in connection with which the Bolsheviks put plainly the question of the recognition of their Government. The American Embassy, the note says, carefully scrutinized the documents submitted by the Russian Government. In the American viewpoint, the documents failed to show any connection of American officials in these plots.

The American Embassy, the Ambassador continues, interprets the documents to show only that persons planning a counter-revolt contemplated asking the assistance of Consul Caldwell, Admiral Knight and the representatives of the Allies in Peking, including the American Minister, but failed to show either the consummation of the hopes of the revolutionaries in this direction, or that the Americans participated or promised aid in any way.

Official denial has been made by the Japanese Consul to the Russian Foreign Office that the Japanese are placing machine guns in Vladivostok, and are arranging to increase their forces there.

Nicholas Romanoff Moved

MOSCOW, Russia, (Saturday)—(By the Associated Press)—Nicholas Romanoff, the former Emperor, together with the former Empress and one of their daughters, has been transferred from Tobolsk to Ekaterinburg (170 miles southeast of Perm on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains), according to a Soviet announcement.

Moscow Soviet and Japan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VLADIVOSTOK, Russia (Monday)—It is reported from Moscow that the Soviet Government have officially complained to Japan that Japanese government representatives, despite assurances to the contrary, are lending support to counter-revolutionary movements. It is also reported that some Irkutsk Japanese have been arrested, and in several other Siberian towns Japanese subjects have been prejudicially treated.

Colonel Semenov, who commands the Cossack forces against the Bolsheviks in the Far East is reported to have recently advanced from Manchuria and captured Eozria, though the movement of Colonel Semenov against the Bolsheviks is stated to lack much impetus, owing to the inadequacy of funds, but neighboring Cossacks are said to be sympathetic.

Finns Demand Russian Fort

MOSCOW, Russia—May 3—(By the Associated Press)—The Finnish White Guard has demanded the surrender of a fort on the Finnish coast ceded to Russia by the Finnish Bolshevik Government, constituting part of the Kronstadt defenses. The Kronstadt workmen and soldiers' deputies have refused to comply with this demand, and are organizing resistance, cooperating with General Schwartz, the Petrograd commandant. The Russians are disarming all Finnish Red Guards crossing the line.

Transcaucasia has proclaimed its independence, a Conservative Government being formed, headed by M. Chkhenkeli.

NO RECENT PEACE OFFERS RECEIVED

(Continued from page one)

sion for a further peace move by Pope Benedict has presented itself, nor does one seem near, it was stated at the Vatican today when inquiry was made there regarding the report that the Pope would make a new peace offer on Whitsunday.

"It is no secret," replied the Vatican authorities of whom the correspondent inquired regarding the report, "that the Pope, since the beginning of his pontificate, has interested himself regarding three great issues concerning the war: First, to maintain absolute impartiality; second, to limit as much as possible the extent of the conflict and its horrors; third, to work in every way, on every propitious occasion, to restore concord and brotherhood among the peoples."

"Given this program, it is only natural that should a propitious occasion arise the Pope would do his best to carry it out."

"It is a task to prophecy from time to time, within a few weeks or months, some new action on the part of the Pope which may occur at any moment, is a favorable occasion arises, which, however, has not yet occurred, nor does it seem near."

EVIDENCE IN PRINT PAPER CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Technical and economic questions occupied today's session of the print paper hearing before the Federal Trade Commission, with Charles E. Knopple, an industrial engineer of New York, on the stand for the publishers. The commission plans to fix prices for news print paper before June 1.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 11.

Number that have voted against, 9.

Number that have yet to vote, 27.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 8.

UNITY IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER

Members Drop Party Interests in Vote to Incorporate 1919 Class Into Army—A Few Irreconcilables

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The great offensive of the enemy and the occasional bursting of a shell that has come from the mysterious gun away beyond the lines of France, impart an unusual accent to every kind of deliberation and business affairs these days. With no affectation, with just a simple sincerity, it has come to be a custom for one who makes a statement, or an assertion or a plea, or says anything to which it is desired that attention and importance should be attached, to point out as a preliminary that France is at the greatest crisis of her life, that France will live, that she has faith, and that the French remain true when they are, as it were, within the sound of the guns.

But the hour with all its fatefulness was never better recognized than in the Chamber when, with the Germans pressing desperately toward Amiens, the proposition for the assistance of the national defense, was made that the 1919 class should be incorporated in the army. At another time, even in war, there might have been a hot debate upon this subject and some forcible arguments advanced, even though it were inevitable that the measure should be passed.

As it was, there were but few comments made, and those who would otherwise have made long orations merely made a few remarks, or a whisper of the crisis of the hour, and for the sacred unity they were silent or nearly so but did not abandon their views. The proposition went through by 482 votes to 6—a remarkable vote in spite of the pressing circumstances, and in such a registration of unanimity it is worthy of record that the irreconcilables were MM. Brizon, Raffin-Dugens, Mayéras, Blanc, Sabin and Louis Tiesler.

Of these MM. Raffin-Dugens, Alexandre Blanc and Brizon are as three inseparables in the mutual prosecution of an unpopular and doubtful cause. They huddle themselves together on these occasions, and one of them speaks. Now it was Raffin-Dugens, and that with great hardihood. When the case of the little school teacher, Hélène Brion, was being examined the other day, a witness cried that he did not know a single Frenchman who was capable of desiring the defeat of France.

But those who listened to the bold Raffin-Dugens, making allowance for academics, a form of bravado, and a well-developed egotism, marveled that he could at such a time impart such a defeatist complexion to his sentences, and recalling the remark of the witness in the affair Brion, they said that clearly he did not know M. Raffin-Dugens. However, the Chamber showed a superlative discretion by receiving his remarks quietly. M. Cazassus, M. Aristide Jobert and Dr. Doizy, who had had it in mind to press amendments to the proposition, withdrew them.

The resolution was moved by M. Abrami, Undersecretary for War, who was in charge of the government case, and who congratulated those who felt some disagreement, on their attitude in sacrificing their feelings. "In the present circumstances," he said, "which the whole country follows with a confidence that is justified and strengthened by every hour that passes, the Government asks the Chamber to pass the measure without any modification." A long deep murmur of approval went rolling through the Chamber at this appeal, and then M. Abrami went on to say that he begged the deputies to give the Government their confidence and, as soon as circumstances would permit, the Government would accommodate the desires of the authors of the amendments.

But, of course, the Left had to make some comment. M. Aristide Jobert rose to speak and was applauded for what he said. "In the presence of existing circumstances," he said, "which are grave without being perilous, for once again the Gallic race has withstood the shock, I withdraw my amendment. M. Adrien Pressimane then stood forth to express the assent of the minority section of the Socialist group, which hitherto has maintained an attitude of hostile reserve.

"We will vote," he said, "the incorporation of the 1919 class, not because we renounce the ideas which have so far influenced our conduct, but because circumstances are such that it is necessary to affirm the unshakable determination of every party to sacrifice everything in order to insure the safety of the country. When we refused the incorporation of the previous classes, we found that the sacrifices agreed to by our allies were far from equaling the enormous sacrifices we had made, and we demanded that there should be unity of conscription. We have complained also of the bad way in which the available forces have been utilized, and the general policy of the war has not had our approval. We voted against the incorporation of the 1916, 1917 and 1918 classes. This attitude was adopted by us at the time when the fronts were not established. It is not the same today. The enemy is at our gates. This is no time for discussions on the conduct of the war nor on the objects of peace. We do not desire that those who, having submitted to a brutal imperialism, rush against us, should be allowed to imagine for a single instant that there is a possibility of their triumphing, as the result of our divisions. Let us first save France; we will see about other things afterward."

In the Senate the project was quickly confirmed. Resolutions congratulating the army and expressing confidence in it, had just been passed.

and the senators were proceeding to this business, which together with the passing of some civil and military credits was little more than formal, when the bursting of a shell was heard outside. It was another from the big German gun in the far distance. Tranquillity prevailed. The members of the Senate looked at each other, and passed to their business.

The official Socialist organ, L'Humanité, had naturally something to say about the matter afterward. Pierre Renaudel wrote a sound leading article upon the subject in quite good taste and sense. He said that of course Pressimane was one of the minority Socialists and spoke as such, but his views had the approval of all.

"I do not regret what he has said and done," wrote Renaudel, "because it has never appeared more clearly how on the deep problems of the war and on the general attitude imposed upon us by events, there is agreement among the immense majority of the Socialists elected to Parliament. There are some who make a pretense of laughing when I repeat these things. They recall our arguments, which are only the ripples on the surface. But those who remember them or exploit them do not seem to perceive that our unity is a part of French unity and that in the Republic the dislocation of parties is no more desirable for France than is the dislocation of the armies. When the voice of the cannon shall have become less thunderous, when brutal force shall have seen its dream fade, our views will acquire their fervor again."

"However it may be, the remarks of Pressimane have been confirmed in their entirety by the applause of all our friends. This agreement, less pronounced in the country generally, that is behind the France that fights, was not a bad thing to declare. Only it is desirable now that the Government itself should not hesitate to show by its acts also that this general agreement is of such a character as to exercise a happy influence on home policy, whose dangers have hurt good citizens. That would not weaken, but would fortify the morale of the France that fights as of the France that works."

But here it might be mentioned that on the same day that the calling up of the 1919 class was agreed to in the Chamber, there was another slight discussion there which caused a few recriminations to be cast upon the Left. The Finance Minister, M. Klotz, had brought forward his project for the exportation of capital in the form of stocks and shares, and at the same time to prohibit the importation of foreign securities into France, and certain of the Socialist section considered it incumbent upon them to make some pertinent remarks upon the matter. Notably M. Aristide Jobert in the simple language accused French capitalists of association with German capitalists and the French banks of having delivered France to Germany.

The extreme Left loudly applauded these sentiments, whereupon M. Sibille rose to make a vigorous protest, which he did in the following terms: "Such words as these, tending as they do toward division, should not be uttered in this Chamber at such a moment as this. If faults have been committed by individuals, you cannot attribute them to a class of citizens. M. Jobert wishes to set the working classes against those he calls the bourgeois. We, representatives of the great traditions of the French Revolution, do not recognize any classes in the nation. We preach the union of citizens against the enemy. You want civil war; we desire patriotic union."

CINEMA SHOW ON WHEELS

LONDON, England.—One of the most ingenious methods of circulating information in regard to Great Britain's part in the war is by means of cinema motor cars. These cars, which are an invention of Captain Barber of the Ministry of Information, are virtually "movie" picture shows on wheels. The Ministry of Information is in possession of a fleet of 10 of these wonderful cars, which were recently inspected in London by Lord Beaverbrook before being dispatched on their mission to remote districts in Great Britain. The cars carry a selection of films showing, for instance, British bombing squadrons in flight formation, naval action and British workers beating Germany at her own game. Zeppelin building, to which an amusing series of war cartoons may be added. The intention is that the cars shall tour in remote districts and industrial centers where cinema theaters are still non-existent, in order that the people may have an opportunity of learning something of what Great Britain is doing in the war. A screen is set up about 100 feet or 120 feet distant from the motor car, and the installation is sufficiently powerful to enable a crowd of 15,000 or 20,000 people easily to see the pictures on the screen, even at dusk. The cars, which are entirely manned by soldiers who have seen service in France and are unfit for further service at the front, will commence their propaganda work by giving exhibitions in populous districts, after which they will travel to various villages, where they will give one-night shows. An experimental tour in Wales has already been carried out by one car, which met with immense success, thousands of miners flocking to see the pictures, which they greeted with great enthusiasm.

AUSTRALIAN REPATRIATION ACT

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The Repatriation Act has been proclaimed to operate from April 8. The commissioners appointed are: Sir Langdon Bonython, Messrs. R. Gibson, E. Graydon, John Sanderson, H. P. Moorehead, R. H. Owen and Senator Millen, Minister for Repatriation, ex-officio.

MALONE'S GOOD COAT

"I dunno, I'm shure, whin Johnnie ull be comin' back. It's long he is, the poor man, and he out in the drenchin' rain."

The wind howled up the valley, bending the sturdy gorse bushes and forcing the stunted trees to bend over more and more under its pressure. It rattled the door, hanging loosely on its rusty hinges, and sent the smoke from the turf fire puffing down into the cabin.

A woman was leaning out over its half-opened door. "Oh, the poor man," she murmured again as the wind



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"And isn't a sack as fine as the thick, fleeciest coat fer keepin' out the wet?"

howled in a louder gust and the rain beat into her face as she stood. She peered into the dim village street. It was empty. The rain had made the rough roadway into a miniature mountain torrent. Every tiny cabin had its door standing open, and from one or two, a small patch of copper light was thrown into the half darkness. At one end of the street, and behind the village on the west, stretched the desolate bog under a heavy canopy of mist, while the road, which divided the bog from the village, ran like a grey streak up the bare hill and was lost in the fog that wrapped it closely about the summit. Not a sound was to be heard but the bitter dripping of the cold rain and the driving blasts of wind.

"The poor man," Margy said to herself again, "what'll become of him, the cratur! It's drenchin' him to the skin the heavy rain will be. The coat upon his back is good, it is! Hiven be praised, it is. Get out ay that wid ye. Bad luck t' ye," she shouted to a small white hen that showed its head from the inside of a wooden box that formed its hutch. Then, raising her voice, and more for the sake of company than because the evening weighed upon her, she called:

"Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Hennessy." "Is that you Margy?" came the answer from inside the nearest cabin. "Whin ud ye be wantin'?" M. mendin'."

"Mendin' is it?" Margy called back. "Niver a stir on ye then Mrs. Hennessy. I'm not wantin' a thing, good naturally. Doant put a stir on ye now."

Margy turned back into the cabin murmuring to herself, "Mendin'! Well now! to goodness! and what's she got to mend? Is it the old quilt bein' mended? There's a sorry a thing—that—house—to mend, unless she's mendin' the coat on the goat's back itself. Mendin'! Well that's grand, laughing. 'It's mendin' she is.'"

But inquisitiveness went no further. In Coollann personal rights were rigidly respected. Her thoughts reverted to her man.

"He's late, but what matter? There's comfort for him in the warm coat that's on his back. Mither Hinry—God bless him!—Mither Hinry—wee it week in, week out, and he trampin' the bog and drivin' thru the dark black nights and niver a drop o' rain ud be upon him, he said. It's a grand coat, it is."

A sudden sense of loneliness brought Margy again to the door. This time she called to another neighbor. "Mrs. Breen, it's Margy Malone. I'm comin' in."

Encouraged by a cheery shout of "Come on, come on," she dragged a shawl from a peg on the back of the door threw it over her head, and, tightly rolled in it, fled down the village street through the rain. She peered into the little bare cabin. It was dimly visible in the wavering light of a single dip candle. An old woman sat knitting on the bench by the fire.

"Oh, doant be standin' there, alan," she said in an exhorting tone, "it's gittin' the drip off the thatch ye are!" "I'm comin' in. I'm waitin' for Johnnie, Mrs. Breen," Margy said. "He's awa to the fair in Jamestown since mornin'!"

lone's fine coat, and not wishing to detract from the value of such a possession, she went on. "Av course fer those as ud have him, coats be a waste all!" "Ye can't hate a coat in the drenchin' rain," Margy acquiesced, thinking fondly over the wonders of Mither Henry's legacy, a legacy which was secretly the pride of all Coollann, and often alluded to among themselves.

"Did ye see who else wint this mornin'?" asked Margy. "I did, I seed them all. Great throngs did be goin' th' road. Hanrahan had a sow wid him, and Ned had pitaties, and Doherty himself wint, and he walkin', carryin' a him under his arm he was, and controlin' th' ass at the same time, and there was Denne, an' he drivin' a heifer." She took a moment to enjoy the memory of the scene. "Good lan' ye shud a keep him." With hands and head indicating a zigzag course.

"Shed go this way, and hed go that but it's he's got the patience of the saints. Shed not get him mad wid her no matter what shed do! 'I hope ye'll sell her, Mither Denne,' sez I. 'Be gob, I hope so too,' sez he, laffin at himself. Thin there was—"

But the history of the great throngs went no further because the sound of wheels and of the patter of a donkey's feet came muffled from behind the wall of fog.

"He's comin'," said Margy, all excitement, as a wax cart turned into the village street.

"Shure its only Hennessy," said Mrs. Breen, "doant be troublin' yerself to go. Look at the sack is on him."

"Ye're right, Mrs. Breen," she said, looking down the doorway. "Hennessy, did ye see Johnnie Malone on the road?"

"Margy, what are ye tarkin' about? Come home," came back the answer. "Shure it's meself in it. I'm back. Come down here and help me unyoke th' ass."

Margy asked, "And where's yer coat, Johnnie?"

"Me coat, is it?" with surprise. "Me coat? It's under the straw! It's not wearin' me good coat ye'd have me in the pooin' rain? Is it?" in a surprised and expostulating tone. "It's that's med me late; keepin' it dhray med me late, it has! I med it in a bundle and heaped the straw above it, and—me sittin' on that—and what wid the roarin' wind, and the great rain, and keepin' the ass upon the road in the darkness, and th' ould sack upon me back, I—"

Margy turned to Mrs. Breen. "Mrs. Breen," she said, "did ye ever hear the like of that?"

"Shure, I wint me coat at the fair amang the quality," Johnnie assured her. But Margy was in no mood to listen.

"The likes o' that," was all she could find words to say! —K. L.

WORK OF WOMEN IN MUNITION FACTORIES

LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, a paper on the employment of women in munition factories was read by Miss Monkhouse, M. B. E., A. A. of the Ministry of Munitions. The paper dealt with the difficulties that had been overcome in the introduction of women into this work, and the success that had been achieved. Emphasis was laid on the fact that the successful employment of women depended very largely on the attitude of the employer and the skilled men in the factory. The skilled men have to undertake the training of the women, the work has to be sectionalized, the machinery adapted and many of the operations simplified.

Some of the different methods of training the women were described; many firms have their own training schools, while in some cases where the management is incredulous that women can do anything but repetition work, and look upon a woman fitter, tool turner or tool setter as an impossibility, the ministry sends an expert woman demonstrator who first does the job herself and then teaches some of the best of the operators already employed by the firm.

On that occasion Señor Maura thanked his visitor for the assurance, adding that even without it he should not have attached any importance to the rumors in circulation. Señor Maura's attitude of absolute and colorless neutrality is pointed by one declaration, in which he has been most regular and consistent, and that is that Spain must watch her own interests with extreme care, so that at the very moment when the war ends she can slip in to her own advantage and serve herself to the utmost.

As the best opinion in Spain inclines to the belief in the ultimate victory of the Allies, it follows that according to this doctrine the tendencies of the Government cannot be anything but friendly to the Entente.

Apart from this matter, the submarine question is likely to be tackled in a new spirit, and there is good reason to state that the Cabinet is now giving the closest attention to a new system of diplomatic procedure, of which the sending of formal notes to Berlin, complaining about the sinkings and asking for explanations, which are never given, will not form a part. There is now news of the sinking of another Spanish steamship, sailing under its own flag, the Malt-Baltic, with some loss of life. Apart from this, a situation of much gravity has been caused by a submarine firing on the trans-Atlantic steamer, the Montevideo, and sending her back to Cadiz, as already reported. The result of this is that the company refuses to send any more of its American-bound ships to sea, and the Buenos Aires, which was ready for departure, and had a large number of passengers on board, has suspended its sailing and canceled all its passages. The company states that it hopes to receive some special instructions from the Government.

Meanwhile the public and the press are loudly protesting against the very grave situation that has thus arisen and demand that Germany shall permit free navigation between Spain and America. Another exasperating incident is that according to news that has been received, the commander of the U-49, which escaped from Cadiz some time ago, has been decorated by the German Government with the order Pour le Mérite. As the Spanish Government has protested vigorously that this officer in escaping violated the word of honor he had given, and as Madrid had also ineffectually demanded that the submarine should return to Cadiz, this bestowal of honor upon the guilty commander is regarded as a final insult, making a fitting epilogue to a story that will not soon be forgotten. In the case of the U-49, which has just sought Spanish protection at Ferrol after having, as considered likely, been engaged in sinking Spanish ships, no risks are being taken. She has been completely dismantled, stripped of her wireless and her propellers, all her ammunition has been taken out of her, and her crew has been sent a long way inland to Alcala de Henares near Madrid.

SPANISH CABINET CUSTOMS CHANGED

Premier Abolishes Daily Audience With Press Representatives in Favor of Communications—Comment on U-Boat Escape

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It is likely that announcements of much interest and importance will be made in the near future concerning Spanish governmental procedure, the Cabinet evincing a disposition to make innovations.

One of the first things the Premier did on the morrow of the establishment of the new Government was to abolish a custom that had become deeply rooted in the political and journalistic system of Madrid, by which the Premier and certain other members of the Government who happened to be much in the public attention at the moment, gave audiences every day to the whole group of representatives of all the newspapers, who individually and collectively cross-examined the ministers on what they had been doing, what they intended to do, and what news they had.

The morning parley with the Prime Minister was an honored and settled institution. Opinions differ as to its value, some saying that it merely trained the statesmen in the art of evasion and that they never said anything they did not wish to say, but on the other hand it can hardly be disputed that a considerable working of the ministerial mind was revealed in these daily conversations which, evasion or no evasion, were of an intimate character, the Premier often stating in detail what conversation he had had with the King that day.

Many feel that in these days, when governmental secrecy is not increasing in public favor, anything that may tend to however incompletely toward preventing such secrecy in its maintenance and encouraged. However, Señor Maura says that the old custom must be abolished, and that, instead of giving these interviews, an official communiqué will be issued from the presidency twice a day, morning and afternoon, stating for the benefit of the newspapers, all that is considered good for them to know and in as unequivocal a form as possible. The afternoon communiqué will not be issued when the Cortes is sitting.

But more than this, it is announced that the parliamentary system is to be modified and to some extent modeled on the French system, and that a bill with this object will immediately be submitted to the Cortes. It is proposed to keep the Cortes sitting until June, and until then the Government will be occupied exclusively with the grave problems that demand an urgent solution.

Señor Maura has had several long conversations with the foreign ambassadors. He received the representatives of Germany and Austria to begin with, and afterward the Italian Ambassador, while on the following day he received the British Ambassador at his own home. This mark of courtesy was all the more appreciated, inasmuch as Señor Maura received this Ambassador, Sir Arthur Hardinge, only a few weeks ago (the present Premier of course not then being in office), when Sir Arthur called to assure him that there was no truth in the tales then being spread by the Germans that he and the British Government were concerned in political intrigues directed against Señor Maura, for whom, Sir Arthur said, they held the highest respect.

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Meanwhile the public and the press are loudly protesting against the very grave situation that has thus arisen and demand that Germany shall permit free navigation between Spain and America. Another exasperating incident is that according to news that has been received, the commander of the U-49, which escaped from Cadiz some time ago, has been decorated by the German Government with the order Pour le Mérite. As the Spanish Government has protested vigorously that this officer in escaping violated the word of honor he had given, and as Madrid had also ineffectually demanded that the submarine should return to Cadiz, this bestowal of honor upon the guilty commander is regarded as a final insult, making a fitting epilogue to a story that will not soon be forgotten. In the case of the U-49, which has just sought Spanish protection at Ferrol after having, as considered likely, been engaged in sinking Spanish ships, no risks are being taken. She has been completely dismantled, stripped of her wireless and her propellers, all her ammunition has been taken out of her, and her crew has been sent a long way inland to Alcala de Henares near Madrid.

Commenting upon the continuance of these attacks, the Madrid newspaper, El Liberal, says: "The aggressions against our merchant ships are multiplied. It is no longer a mere matter of ships that penetrate into the war zone, or of those which transport articles which Germany has arbitrarily declared to be contraband of war. Our ships laden with our inoffensive national products are torpedoed as are those which are navigated with mere ballast. Vessels which are engaged in the service with the Canary Isles and those which proceed to South America are attacked and stopped. Clearly the Germans wish to deprive us of all relations with that country and to reduce our commerce to ruins. And those who create such a perspective come with the utmost coolness to seek asylum in our ports when they find themselves in difficulties, and we are weak enough to give way to them and forget everything."

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(Signed) SGT. FRED MILLER.
Camp Custer, Mich., May 1, 1918.

TURKEY TO GROW SUGAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Private advices received in Swiss commercial circles from Magdeburg, the headquarters of the German beetroot sugar industry, state that the Turkish Government is inaugurating a sugar industry in Turkey. Large areas of land will be cultivated with sugar beet and cane sugar, the former predominating. The selected areas have been divided into 40 zones. Of these, 30, all in Asia Minor, will be planted with beetroot, and eight in Syria and two in Asia Minor with sugar cane. The beetroot will, it is thought, be the more profitable, because the warm zones arranged for will only grow a sugar cane producing a smaller percentage of sugar than the cane grown in overseas countries. Sugar circles are greatly interested in learning that Turkey has really taken up the cultivation of sugar in earnest. The erection of refineries will, it is thought, be much easier than the obtaining of the beetroot. But at any rate a start will have been made, though the progress may be long and tedious.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL ON "CHOSEN PEOPLES"

LONDON, England.—Mr. Israel Zangwill recently delivered at University College the first of the newly-founded Arthur Davis memorial lectures in connection with the Jewish Historical Society of England.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, M. P., who was in the chair, said that it was interesting that there had been a revival in their day of languages which were either dead or dying, such as the Welsh and Irish tongues. Hebrew had been mainly a ritualistic language, but now in Palestine it was becoming once more a living and spoken language, and it was the only example of a ritual language which showed any such sign of revival.

Mr. Zangwill in his lecture on the subject of "Chosen Peoples," challenged the statement that there was any similarity between Germanism and Judaism. It was true, he said, that Germanism, like Judaism, had evolved the doctrine of special election, making the Germans the elect of God, but Israel was not chosen as a favorite, but as the servant of mankind, and Judaism taught that God was the God of the whole world. There was nothing unique in a nation considering itself a chosen people, as England had done in the days when "Rule, Britannia" was evolved. Germany was now where England was in the Seventeenth Century, but with a much greater ruthlessness. The Kaiser's crime consisted mainly in turning back the movement of the world, which, through the Hague Conference, was approaching brotherhood, and his blasphemies were no less archaic. The essential difference between Judaism and Germanism could be summed up in the word "recessional," and while German writers monotonously glorified their nation, Jewish writers monotonously rebuked theirs. If there were any criticism in Germany of the German nation, it came from German Jews, who had roundly condemned militarism.

On that occasion Señor Maura thanked his visitor for the assurance, adding that even without it he should not have attached any importance to the rumors in circulation. Señor Maura's attitude of absolute and colorless neutrality is pointed by one declaration, in which he has been most regular and consistent, and that is that Spain must watch her own interests with extreme care, so that at the very moment when the war ends she can slip in to her own advantage and serve herself to the utmost.

As the best opinion in Spain inclines to the belief in the ultimate victory of the Allies, it follows that according to this doctrine the tendencies of the Government cannot be anything but friendly to the Entente. Apart from this matter, the submarine question is likely to be tackled in a new spirit, and there is good reason to state that the Cabinet is now giving the closest attention to a new system of diplomatic procedure, of which the sending of formal notes to Berlin, complaining about the sinkings and asking for explanations, which are never given, will not form a part. There is now news of the sinking of another Spanish steamship, sailing under its own flag, the Malt-Baltic, with some loss of life. Apart from this, a situation of much gravity has been caused by a submarine firing on the trans-Atlantic steamer, the Montevideo, and sending her back to Cadiz, as already reported. The result of this is that the company refuses to send any more of its American-bound ships to sea, and the Buenos Aires, which was ready for departure, and had a large number of passengers on board, has suspended its sailing and canceled all its passages. The company states that it hopes to receive some special instructions from the Government.

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LETTERS

Sergeant Says Soldiers Save To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I take it upon myself to answer a letter published in the Monitor April 29, in which the writer asks: "Are there not some first steps that may be taken toward overcoming the great waste of food at our army camps?" I wish to say that those "first steps" have been taken a long time ago, as early as September, last.

In vindication of the army in general and some mess sergeants in particular I wish to state that during my five years of experience in the army (most of this time in the regular army) I have never seen such economy practiced. There may be some individual cases where mess sergeants are careless, but as a general rule the average army mess is saving more food than private homes. If one would only look into the cash account of our company "mess funds" one would plainly see that we are saving food and money.

The company I am in has a mess fund of over \$500; and this is not a rarity, for every other organization has a fund as large or even larger. This money is purely a ration saving. The soldiers at the camps know of, and appreciate, the efforts of the folks at home, and they, as a rule, are a saving lot. I don't think there is any cause for alarm or discouragement on the part of the home folks. We are allowed about \$0.40 a day per man and out of that we manage to save. If the home folks can do as well they will be doing fine.

(Signed) SGT. FRED MILLER.
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THE GERMAN HAND IN THE UKRAINE

Vice-Chancellor von Payer Explains in Reichstag German Action in That Country—"A State of Enhanced Protection"

(By the Associated Press)—The Imperial German vice-chancellor, Friedrich von Payer, speaking before the main committee of the Reichstag Saturday, attempted to justify Germany's use of the iron hand in the Ukraine in the past few days where, he declared, prominent Ukrainians, under the title of the Committee of Safety, had been caught planning the assassination of all German officers, or, as the vice-chancellor phrased it, "a sort of Sicilian vespers."

(Hillean Vespers is the term given to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians, which began at Palermo on March 30, 1822; so-called from its commencement at Vespers on Easter Monday. The populace ran through the city, killing all the French and 8000 were killed.)

Von Payer declared, according to Berlin dispatches, that the membership of the Committee of Safety included several Ukrainian ministers, and that the committee held its meetings at the house of the war minister. The Germans, he added, therefore, "took steps to render them harmless."

"The Germans entered the Ukraine," said the vice-chancellor, "at the express wish of the Ukrainian Government for the purpose of restoring order. But there were also other grounds. We had a lively interest in getting foodstuffs as speedily as possible. The general idea, then, was that great quantities of foodstuffs could be procured in the Ukraine, and the Ukrainians undertook to deliver at least one million tons by Aug. 1."

"The Rada, however, had no means of insisting on the delivery of the grain by the population. The Germans, therefore, had to concern themselves with obtaining deliveries in accordance with the treaty."

"Our activity in this direction has been to a certain extent a source of discontent. The recent reorganization of the Ukrainian Government has not been to do with the decree issued by General von Eichhorn (commander of the German army group in Russia) relative to the sowing of crops, nor with the arrest of members of the Government."

"This reorganization is purely a Ukrainian affair, with which we are not concerned. The Rada has recently lost ground to an increasing extent. It undoubtedly had the merit of having created the Ukrainian state and given it peace. But stubborn adherence to communistic theories that have gained no sympathy among the peasant population, which is attached to the soil, seems to have been principally responsible for bringing about its end."

"The field sowing decree was issued because opposition to the proposed land expropriation created the danger that a great part of the soil would remain uncultivated and that the Ukraine thereby would be unable to fulfill her obligations toward us."

"The interests of our people, therefore, were at stake. The Ukrainian Government was powerless to fulfill its obligations. Moreover, the decree was not addressed to the Ukrainian people, but to the German military authorities."

"Measures now have been taken that in all affairs of political importance our military commanders must only act in collaboration with the German minister."

"As regards the arrest of members of the Government in the Rada—on the night of April 24—Director Dobry of the Ukrainian bank and a member of the delegation which conducted the financial negotiations with us, was arrested by three armed men, who declared they acted on the instructions of the committee of Ukrainians' salvation."

"This committee pursued an anti-German tendency, and several Ukrainian ministers belonged to it. They went so far as to aim at driving the Germans out of their country and met in the house of the War Minister, where, on one occasion, a sort of Sicilian vespers, namely, the assassination of all German officers, was suggested."

"Nothing remained, therefore, but to render harmless the foolish instigators of this plan. Our Minister, Baron von Stumm, demanded that the Premier immediately institute an investigation. The Premier promised to do so, but nothing followed."

"There was thus undoubted danger to the lives of our officers and army. The only course open was either to take legal action in the Ukrainian courts, which was impracticable, or to insure our safety by other means."

"General von Eichhorn, therefore, in entire accord with the German minister, decreed a state of enhanced protection, under which all offenses against public peace and order may be judged by field tribunals. Legal proceedings were thus inaugurated under a new code and thus the arrests ordered of personalities already mentioned."

"The Vice-Chancellor explained that the arrests made in the Rada while that body was in session was a regrettable blunder, for which immediate reparation was made, and regret in writing was expressed. The German local commander responsible for the blunder was immediately removed from office, and the legal investigation continues."

"The new Ukrainian Government, the Vice-Chancellor said, was established by the people themselves, namely by the peasants, who desired an orderly replacement of the previous Government. These peasants, some 70,000 in number, he said, proclaimed the Ukrainian general, Skoropadski, dictator, and hetman of the Ukraine. He accepted the election,

and is now engaged in forming a new government which will be democratic distinguished from the former government by its non-recognition of communistic theories which deny any ownership of the soil."

In the discussion that followed the Vice-Chancellor's speech, Philip P. Scheidemann, Majority Socialist leader, described the whole procedure as related by Herr von Payer as incomprehensible, and declared that the people do not stand behind Hetman Skoropadski's new government composed of constitutional democrats and federalists "the last people with whom we should work."

In conclusion, Herr Scheidemann declared that a supply of grain cannot be secured in this way.

Mathias Ezerberger, Socialist, urged that the shape taken by the eastern question would be decisive for the entire future in modeling European affairs. He said that the Ukraine was the pivot in the East, and as a guiding line for Germany's future policy there he suggested that the political department of the German Government should be the sole deciding factor. The supply of grain promised in the peace treaty could be expected only if Germany on her part delivered the goods promised in exchange.

Baron von den Busche-Haddenhausen, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to criticisms, said that further negotiations were proceeding at Kiev. He emphatically contradicted the assertion that Germany's policy was supported by the big landowners of the Ukraine.

According to a Berlin official statement, on May 2 the Germans established military rule in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, and placed under arrest numerous officials of the Government on the ground that "the Government has proved too weak to maintain law and order." The Ukrainian government officials arrested included the Minister of War, the Chief of the Ministry of the Interior, the wife of the Minister of the Interior, the Chief of the Foreign Ministry and the commander of the town militia.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—There is grain in the Ukraine, German experts agree. This was the answer made in the Reichstag on Saturday by Herr von Braumf Under Secretary of State, who returned recently from Kiev, in reply to questions whether the grain expected from the Ukraine really existed. He added:

"The experts informed us that in a small part of the Ukraine there are at least 100,000,000 poods." He said that it had been arranged that in the first two months Austria should receive two-thirds of the entire imports from the Ukraine and that from June 1, Germany would receive two-thirds.

At present, he added, it was exceedingly difficult to make any forecast regarding the quantity the Ukraine would supply. According to the latest reports, about 4,000,000 poods had been found, but they had not yet been delivered.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—In the Reichstag last week Gustav Noske, an anti-Government Socialist, read a circular denouncing the democratic parties in the Reichstag. The document which has been circulated in the army says:

"There is nothing more intolerable than the democracy of the democratic parties of the Reichstag who wish to enforce peace in renunciation by provoking strikes and street demonstrations in democratic countries, money playing the chief rôle. Today anyone who does not do his utmost to nip the democratic international movement in the bud is working for the enemy. He is not working for true freedom and equality, but in the interests of a gang of international rascals."

"July 19, 1917, the date of the Reichstag's notorious peace resolution, will live for all time as a program of German small-mindedness."

The semi-official Cologne Gazette says the pamphlet has been circulated only among the forces of General von Eichhorn in the Ukraine.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Lokal Anzeiger on April 28 printed a photograph showing Austro-Hungarian troops manning a machine-gun on the front of a locomotive drawing a trainload of soldiers engaged in forcing Ukrainians to surrender their stores of food.

New Orders in the Ukraine

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A telegram from Kiev by way of Berlin purports to describe the events attending the overthrow of the Ukrainian Government. It says:

"A meeting of several thousand peasants from the entire Ukraine took place on April 29, at which discontent with the entire policy of the Government found expression in more or less incisive form. The most important of these meetings passed a resolution calling for the overthrow of the Government, the closing of the Central Rada, cancellation of the Constituent Assembly convoked for May 12 and abandonment of land socialization."

"General Skoropadski, the descendant of an old hetman of the Cossack Republic, was proclaimed hetman. He immediately proceeded to the square in front of the Zophia Cathedral and was ceremoniously consecrated by the clergy. The Rada, at first weakly protected by government troops, continued to sit, but it yielded when the troops were persuaded to retire for the sake of avoiding bloodshed."

"Apart from some minor fighting, the revolution passed off outwardly quite undisturbedly. May 1 also passed quietly throughout the Ukraine."

The telegram adds that the arrest of several members of the old government, recently reported to have been effected by the German military authorities, had nothing to do with the revolution.

The Ukrainian Ministry

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung states that the new Premier of the Ukraine is Mr. Vassilenko of the Constitu-

tional Democratic Party; the Foreign Minister, Mr. Lody of the Federalist Party; the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Lyschub of the Constitutional Democratic Party, and the War Minister, Mr. Silivensky of the Polish Party. The newspaper declares its belief that this Cabinet will favor closer relations between the Ukraine and Russia.

A telegram from Kiev says conferences are being held there between Ukrainian delegates and representatives of the Russian Ruthenians, with the object of determining the boundary and regulating relations. A union is likely to result, the telegram declares.

The bulk of the Ruthenians outside of Galicia and Hungary are inhabitants of Bukovina, and the foregoing dispatch may refer to the developments growing out of the Ukrainian desire to attach Bukovina to the new Ukrainian republic. It was reported last month that the Bessarabian Diet had voted in favor of a union with Rumania, but shortly afterward the Ukrainian Rada interposed objection, informing Rumania and the Central Powers that the Ukraine did not recognize "Rumania's annexation of Bessarabia."

Ukrainian Ministers Free

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Ukrainian ministers who were recently arrested by the German military authorities were shortly afterward set free, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow today.

General von Eichhorn, the German military commander, says this corresponds to the report of the German action in the Ukraine, issued a preliminary order last Sunday, repealing all constitutional rights of the Ukraine territory. On Tuesday he interrupted the Central Rada while it was discussing this order and arrested several of the ministers, who, however, were released the next day.

Complications in Ukraine

ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday)—German and Austrian conduct in the Ukraine is condemned by the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, which foresees perilous complications as a result.

"The Ukrainian people," it says, "will not regard the occupying troops as liberators from Russian domination, but as armed forces establishing a military régime in order to requisition foodstuffs for the Central Powers. The Germans and Austrians will be as much beloved by the Ukrainians as they are by the Letts, Poles, Estonians and Lithuanians."

M. DUVAL'S TRIP TO SWITZERLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—At the Bonnet Rouge proceedings today the chief incident was a letter by Lieutenant Mornet, read from the French Consul-General in Switzerland after a lengthy cross-examination of Inspector Maunoury and the evidence of the police inspector at Brecht had shown that the then existing administration had permitted the issuance of a passport to M. Duval, who had been labeled by the police as a suspicious person.

The Swiss-French Consul's letter stated that Madame Amherd, proprietress of the International Hotel, had produced to the Swiss-French Consul the entry in the hotel records showing that M. Duval did, in fact, arrive at her hotel on June 29, 1914, leaving the following day.

Lieutenant Mornet pointed out that an inquiry was needed, which might mean the trial's adjournment to enable experts to examine the genuineness of the new entries. Lieutenant Mornet also pointed out that while this fresh evidence showed M. Duval spent the night of June 29, 1914, at the International Hotel, leaving again on June 17, M. Duval's receipt for 150,000 francs handed over to Madame Amherd is dated June 29, 1914.

LORD NEWTON AND GERMAN PRISONERS

LONDON, England (Monday)—In the course of an address delivered at Newton, Lancashire, Lord Newton, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after referring to those who are dissatisfied because German prisoners of war in England are not employed under the same severe conditions as British and other prisoners are in Germany, said his experience was that the best policy was to treat the prisoners well.

"It would, however," he said, "be idiotic not to retaliate when necessary and during the last few days retaliation has been put into operation at a certain German officers' camp in Great Britain because a corps commander of the tenth German army persistently refused to remove grievances complained of by our men."

"If the question were left to me," he added, "in view of recent captures, and knowing what our men will have to undergo, I would be prepared to go further than we have done."

HOLLAND WITHDRAWS DEMANDS ON BERLIN

THE HAGUE, Holland (Monday)—Jonheer Loudon, Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Chamber on Saturday that the tension between Holland and Germany was ended.

He said that as Germany had agreed to limit the amount of sand and gravel transported from Dutch waterways to a maximum of 1,600,000 tons per annum—an amount considered needful for the repair and maintenance of the Belgian roads—and had undertaken not to use the material for military purposes, Holland had withdrawn her demand that a commission of control should be constituted in Belgium to supervise the employment of the materials.

LICHNOWSKY PAPER IN THE REICHSTAG

Vice-Chancellor Reads Prince's Apology, Then Characterizes the Document as an Unauthoritative Political Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

On the same day that publication of portions of the Lichnowsky memorandum was permitted in the German press there was also issued an official report of a secret session of the main committee of the Reichstag held four days previously to deal with the matter, and also, as appeared from the report, with a memorandum written by Herr Muehlen, formerly a director of the Krupp works at Essen, to which there had previously been no public reference.

The Chancellor did not attend the session, and Herr von Kuehlmann, from whom a statement would have been particularly interesting, seeing that he was Chancellor of the German Embassy in London, in Prince Lichnowsky's tenure of office, was away conducting the negotiations with Rumania. Even Herr von Stumm, the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, to whom Prince Lichnowsky refers as his opponent and rival, took but a secondary part in the debate, the burden of presenting the government case devolving upon Herr von Payer, the Vice-Chancellor, and the member of the Government through whom that body makes its appeal to the more democratic element. The official report of the proceedings reads as follows:

"On March 16 there was a session of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, which concerned itself with two documents conspicuously circulated of late in Germany, which are directed against the policy of the Government shortly before the outbreak of war."

"In opening the discussion, Herr von Payer, the Deputy Chancellor, spoke as follows: 'The chief matter in question was a memorandum written by Prince Lichnowsky, who from 1912 to 1914 represented the German Embassy in London. It dated from Aug. 1, 1916, and concerned our foreign policy since the time of Prince Bismarck, upon which the Prince had commented in connection with a description of his activity in London. Concerning its origin and publication he himself wrote to the Imperial Chancellor on the 5th instant as follows:—

"Your Excellency is aware that, in consequence of an unheard-of breach of confidence, purely private notes which I committed to paper in the summer of 1916 have found their way into wide circles. In elucidation of the matter permit me to state the following: The document chiefly consists of subjective comments upon our entire foreign policy since the Berlin Congress. I see in the estrangement from Russia since that time, and in the extension of the (Triple) Alliance policy to eastern questions the real roots of the world war. In connection with this I also submitted our Morocco and naval policy to a brief examination. Naturally, my London mission could not remain untouched upon in the process, in that I felt the need, in regard to the future and with a view to the future, of recording the details of my experiences and impressions there before they vanished from my memory."

"These notes, destined to some extent only for the family archives, which I wrote down from memory without documentary material or notes from the period of my official activity, I thought I could show to a very few political friends, in whose judgment I had the same confidence as in their reliability. Unfortunately, one of these gentlemen, without my knowledge, lent the document to an officer attached to the political department of the General Staff, and unknown to me, who took a lively interest in matters of that kind. With complete lack of appreciation of the consequences of his act, this latter made copies of the document, and sent it to a number of people, mostly unknown to myself."

"When I learned of the blunder it was unfortunately too late to call in all the copies that had been circulated. I thereupon placed myself at the disposal of Dr. Michaelis, who was Imperial Chancellor, and expressed to him my profound regret concerning the whole painful affair. Since then I have been endeavoring, in constant association with the Foreign Office, to combat as far as possible the further circulation of my observations; unfortunately without the desired success. I beg that Your Excellency will permit me to renew in this form the lively regret I have already expressed verbally concerning the extremely painful affair."

"With sincere esteem, Your Excellency's most obedient servant."

(Signed) LICHNOWSKY.

"To His Excellency the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Hertling."

"In the meantime the Prince had handed in his resignation, which had been accepted, and as he doubtless had no bad intention, and it was more a question of lack of caution, further proceedings against him were not contemplated. Some of the features of his presentation of matters and of his assertions must, however, be contradicted in the main committee. This was the case, namely, with regard to his assertions concerning political events in the last months before the outbreak of war."

"The Prince had not had first-hand knowledge of those events. Inaccurate information appeared to have been imparted to him by third, wrongly-informed parties—a possibility that the Prince also himself admitted. Perhaps also a key to the mistakes and false conclusions of the

memorandum was to be sought in the Prince's extraordinary overestimation of his own services, which was coupled with a positive hatred of those who did not recognize his services as he expected. In more than one passage he hints that with these people it was not practical considerations, but mainly governed their decisions, but the question as to whether their attitude might be advantageous or prejudicial, agreeable or disagreeable, to himself. In consonance with this, the whole memorandum was permeated by an extraordinary admiration for foreign diplomats, especially English ones, who were described with positive affection; and in contrast therewith by an equally striking irritation against almost all German statesmen."

"The result had been that the Prince had not infrequently regarded precisely the most zealous opponents of Germany as her best friends, because they had been personally on good terms with himself. In view of such a false estimation of people, it was no wonder that the Prince had arrived at false conclusions in his representation of the situation. Thus he himself admits that at first he attached no far-reaching importance to the murder of the heir to the Austrian throne, and was displeased that the situation was judged otherwise in Berlin. This mistake alone rendered it explicable that the Prince had no clear comprehension of the events that followed, and of their import."

"To come to details, it appeared from the memorandum that just as when composing it in the summer of 1914, the Prince desired to advocate the view that, despite the murder of the heir to the Austrian throne, the German Government could have maintained peace by using its influence with Austria, if it had only made sufficient use of England's love of peace. Had this been done, there would have been little prospect of military intervention from Russia. How mistaken such a policy would have been had now been convincingly established by the disclosures of the Sukhomlinoff trial."

"It could be established that the alleged facts to which the Prince appealed in justification of his policy were in many instances in direct conflict with the objective reality. The speaker enlarged upon this in detail with regard, for instance, to the Prince's assertions as to General von Moltke having pressed for war, the holding of a Crown Council at Potsdam on July 5, 1914, and the sending of an Austrian protocol concerning this alleged council to Count Mensdorf in London, which protocol was reported to have contained the additional remark that 'it would not matter if a war with Russia resulted.' All these assertions were demonstrably false. Equally so the assertion that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs visited Vienna in July, 1914, and that Count Pourtales reported that Russia would in no circumstances more."

"How unfounded were the Prince's complaints that an attempt was not made to follow his proposals for the ending of the Serbian crisis by a conference was now unmistakable, and the Sukhomlinoff trial had shown how unfounded were his reproaches that Germany answered the Russian mobilization with her ultimatum and the declaration of war. It was the same with the assertion that the German Government rejected all England's mediation proposals. Sir Edward Grey's last mediation proposal received the most energetic support from Berlin and Vienna, as was apparent from the instructions made known by the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, in the Main Committee on Nov. 9, 1916. Unfortunately for the Prince, he wrote his memorandum three months too soon."

"How little foundation there was for his complaints against Germany's policy of 'love of peace' he himself had proved in his memorandum in which he relates an incident that took place on Aug. 1, 1914. On that date the Prince reported from London, in consequence of a telephonic misunderstanding, that Sir Edward Grey had asked him whether Germany would refrain from attacking France should she (France) remain neutral in the war, a German-Russian war. He immediately on receipt of this telegram the well-known telegram from the Kaiser to the King of England was sent from Berlin, in which Germany offered to accede to the British proposal if England were willing to guarantee with all the forces at her disposal the unconditional neutrality of France. That the Prince's report was mistaken altered nothing in the value of the step taken by Germany."

"Whereas, the memorandum talked of an understanding with England, it must be emphasized, with a view to the avoidance of misconceptions, that this understanding referred only to the Baghdad railway, and to the Portuguese colonies; in view of the European situation at the time—that was in view of England's unconditional adherence to the Entente policy as expressed in the negotiations concerning the Anglo-Russian naval convention—it was comprehensible that contrary to the Prince's assertion, a complete agreement with England was not effected."

"The object of the memorandum as a whole was obvious. It was designed to show the reader how much better and abrewer a policy the author would have pursued, and how he would have assured peace to the Empire, had his counsels been followed. No one would reproach the Prince with this belief in himself. He was also free to make notes for himself concerning events and his attitude toward them. But it was unquestionably his duty to see that there was no possibility of their becoming public, and however small the circle of readers he contemplated, it was his duty to state nothing contrary to the facts known to him, and to verify the information supplied him."

"As matters now stood, the memorandum, which was merely designed to prove that the history of the world had been directed into wrong channels only because, otherwise, his suc-

cess would have been envied, would cause harm enough among both the ill-disposed and the superficial. The memorandum was devoid of any historical value, nor was it designed to serve objective truth, but merely the subjective ends of an individual."

SINN FEIN SPEECHES IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Sinn Fein speeches were made by Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington and Lian Mellows, both British subjects, attacking England, at an Irish "self-determination" meeting here on Saturday night, under the scrutiny of Federal officials. Two women were escorted from the hall by the police after objecting to Mrs. Skeffington's remarks, and one has protested to the Mayor against this action. Mrs. Skeffington went so far as to say that conscription involved the life of the Irish conscript and the existence of the British empire. She would say, let the British Empire be wiped out. She also said there would not be enough jails to hold the offenders if the Government tried to stop these meetings in the United States. Mellows is under Federal indictment.

COUNT CZERNIN AND THE SIXTUS LETTER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)

The Vienna Reichspost now declares that Count Czernin was not only fully cognizant of Emperor Karl's famous letter, but entirely approved and indeed actually instigated and conducted the whole affair himself, designating Prince Sixtus as the most suitable intermediary. The paper also declares that Berlin was informed and agreed to the démarche.

GENERAL BOTHA HAS NEW RECRUITING PLAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAPETOWN, South Africa (Friday)

General Botha has called for volunteers willing to send substitutes to fight in the European South African contingent. The idea is for wealthy men to support the family of one or more substitutes to fight in Europe. General Botha himself is sending 400 recruits in addition to his son, and other prominent South Africans have already promised support.

A CHANGED VIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—R. A. Riggs, former member of the Manitoba Legislature, a labor leader who was one of the strongest opponents of registration and conscription, left this city with the last draft of men from the Forestry Battalion. During the past few months his attitude toward military service completely changed, and when his 19-year-old son joined the Royal Flying Corps Mr. Riggs stated that he had come to the conclusion that if the Allies were to lose the war nothing would matter, and that the only way to win was to keep up the supply of fighting men. Mr. Riggs, who was until last December the most powerful labor leader in Western Canada, signed up as a private, but before leaving for overseas earned his corporal stripes.

THE PRAGER INCIDENT

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The lynching at Collinsville, Ill., last month, of Robert P. Prager, a German, who was accused by the mob which attacked him of disloyalty, has stirred the German editors. The Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin calls upon the German Government to make strong representations to Washington, reminding the American Government that Germany holds a number of American prisoners upon whom reprisals might be taken "so as to prevent the lynching of Germans in America from becoming a fashionable sport."

DUTCH FISHERMEN ATTACKED

LONDON, England (Monday)—German aeroplanes have recently been attacking Dutch fishing vessels with machine-gun fire wherever the little boats have been found in the North Sea. Five Dutch fishermen landed yesterday at a British port after an experience. They said their boat had been attacked by four German airmen, who for two hours rained machine-gun bullets on their unarmed ship. The crew took to the boats and rowed sixty miles before being picked up by a small British vessel.

NEW MINE FIELD IN THE NORTH SEA

Naval Critic Is Enthusiastic Over Latest Action of British Navy Against Submarines

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Archibald Hurd in The Daily Telegraph is enthusiastic about the new "prohibited areas" announced in the Admiralty communiqué this week.

"When," he says, "the Germans read, as they are probably reading at this moment, the Admiralty announcement, they will utter one word, 'mines,' and will realize that from the 15th the greatest mine field which has ever been laid will exist in the North Sea. The danger area embraces 121,732 nautical miles."

Mr. Hurd naturally couples the new move with the irruption of the British Navy into the Cattagat and its dash upon Zebrugge and Ostend.

In The Christian Science Monitor cables, from time to time, reference has been made to German super-submarines or submersible cruisers, which, with relatively heavy gun power and big torpedo equipment were enormously to increase the havoc wrought by the submarines on allied shipping and were to defy armed merchantmen. If this new danger area extending from Scotland to Norway and, northwards, to the Arctic Circle and the existing danger area between England and France prove equally successful and the British Navy can maintain it off the north a surface barrage at night corresponding to that in the south recently described in the Commons by Sir Eric Geddes which prevents submarines slipping through on the surface in the darkness, then submersible cruisers will not have an easy time. Indeed, they might find themselves confined entirely to the North Sea, as Archibald Hurd indicates.

It is notorious that British mines at the start of the war were thoroughly inadequate. This has now been remedied, but the organization for such mine fields as that now indicated must have been a lengthy business, and it is fairly certain that this and the attacks in the Cattagat and on Zebrugge are only a foretaste of what is to come.

AMERICAN LABOR MEN WELCOMED TO FRANCE

PARIS, France (Monday)—General Dubail, military governor of Paris, and his staff received the American labor mission yesterday. He congratulated the members of the mission on the fact that the fraternization of France and the United States was not only military, but civil, and expressed the hope that the workers of both countries would remain hand in hand during peace as in war.

Marshal Joffre received the mission at the military school and welcomed the members with his customary brevity. In a speech, which was most cordial, John P. Frey, a member of the mission, replied to the marshal, reiterating the resolution of American labor leaders that they would not meet the representatives of German labor until the German armies have been conquered.

"All classes in America are united. No strike will occur. The whole nation is marching hand in hand with the Government," concluded Mr. Frey. The mission then proceeded to the Labor Bureau, where an official reception was given by the representatives of all sections of the labor forces. M. Albert Thomas, M. Pierre Renaudel, M. Jousaux and M. Guibert formed the reception committee. M. Guibert, on behalf of the administrative committee, expressed the hope that today's meeting at the labor confederation headquarters would be profitable to the Socialist parties of both republics.

The labor delegation arrived at the Metropolitan Station in Paris late on Saturday evening and was welcomed by the Minister of Labor, M. Colliard, on behalf of the French Government.

OPRESSED NATIONALITIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS France (Monday)—A committee of the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities, which is to meet soon in Paris, was received by M. Clemenceau on Saturday. M. Franklin-Bullion, organizer of the congress, introduced the delegates, representing the Polish national committee, Rumania, Jugo-Slavs and the Czech-Slovak national committee. The French premier gave assurances of the French Government's sympathy with the cause represented by the congress.



Filene's

New over-the-head blouses

The sketch shows a charming new slip-over blouse of Georgette crepe, cluster tucked, collarless, buttoned on the shoulder, \$7.50.

Dotted Georgette crepe over-the-head blouses are made with soft turned-down collars at \$7.50.

Women's fine white voile slip-over blouses inset with real file lace, \$5.75.

Filene's—Mail orders filled—5th floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMIT, BOSTON

UNITED STATES ARMY FOOD SAVING

Officials Say Wastage at Various Camps Has Been Practically Eliminated in Movement for Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—According to army officials identified with the various camps and training stations in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., food wastage has been practically eliminated as all agencies are united in conserving food supplies that the forces overseas may be provided for.

At intervals for some time past reports of food waste have been in circulation, and each of these War Department and food conservation committees have faithfully investigated. Scores of letters, it is said, have been received by the War Department to the same end, telling of alleged prodigious waste of foodstuffs. In every case it has been proven that these stories were based on hearsay and were without foundation.

At Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., as well as at all the naval camps and training centers in this vicinity, every precaution against wastage is being taken, according to officials.

In the words of the Food Administration, only sufficient portions of foods are served the men, and any quantity remaining is put to some serviceable end. White flours are being used with other kinds of cereals, butter and fats are being conserved, and in all staple articles of food an attempt is made to reduce the cost of necessities without detracting from their caloric value. Not only along food lines, but in various other ways is the Government following strict economy in a conservation way.

Recently, it is said, a woman living at Port Townsend, Wash., wrote to the War Department, alleging great waste at Ft. Flagler and at other points on the Pacific Coast where there are army camps. She said she had visited one place in particular, and she had noticed great stacks of rags lying about the garbage wagons, and that large slices of bread which might have been used in some way had been thrown over the dock into the sea. Waste of rice and cereals also was charged, and the Government and Food Administrators at once commenced an investigation. As a result of their efforts it was shown that there was no ground for complaint, and that the camp referred to in the charges had a garbage wastage far below that attained by the average American city in proportion to its population.

The War Department proved conclusively that the woman's statements had no basis beyond her own unsupported testimony, and that in reality all she had noticed was two loaf ends which had been accidentally scorched in toasting, together with some orange peels floating in the water near the dock. The gulls, it was shown, are in the habit of following garbage wagons, regardless of what their contents may be. Other reports charging waste of food have been faithfully investigated. It is stated, and in many instances it has been revealed that company commanders and mess sergeants were making exceptional records so far as food conservation was concerned.

NATIONAL DEFENSE GROUP IN TURIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TURIN, Italy.—The parliamentary Group of National Defense, including members of both Chambers, which was constituted late in 1917, recently assembled in strength at Turin, and the dominant note of the meeting may be described as a demand for further and more energetic action on the part of the country and the Government, more especially the Government, in order to deal adequately with the present time of national emergency. After the first day's meeting a procession made its way to the prefecture, headed by banners and a band, to present the order of the day, just passed with acclamation inside the Alder Theater where the meeting was held, to the prefect Commendatore Taddei. This order of the day declared that the citizens of Turin and the representatives of Piedmont, together with the representatives of the parliamentary group, solemnly affirmed the necessity for resistance, together with the Allies, until the attainment of victory for the rights of the peoples, and called upon the Government to act with greater vigilance and energy and to repress any attempt made against the national resistance and discipline. The prefect undertook to forward the order of the day to the Government, and addressed the cheering crowd which had gathered in the piazza, from the balcony of the prefecture.

Senator Ruffini, presiding over the meeting, and among the patriotic speeches made on the first day was one from Senator Pio Foa who cited the days of the "risorgimento" and the example of the great men who had been instrumental in bringing it about as an encouragement to Italians during the present time of trial. He deplored the Russian disaster, of which he said the culmination was the loss of Odessa, the center of European and Asiatic commerce. He was followed by the Republican Deputy Mazzolani, who pointed out the bankruptcy of the phrase, "No annexations nor indemnities," and denounced in unqualified terms the expression,

"useless massacre" (which occurred in the papal note), pronounced when their soldiers in the trenches were awaiting the attack of the Austro-Hungarian masses.

Internal policy was discussed on the second day of the meeting, and an order of the day approved dealing with the need for further action on the part of the Government in the matter of the cultivation of waste land and the provision of labor, machinery and fertilizers, as well as the assurance of larger profits to the most meritorious cultivators. The meeting also affirmed the need for rationing such essential articles of consumption as oil, butter, meat, and so on.

Among other speakers, Signor Piroli urged the need for more energetic action from the Government. If the Government did not act they must take it upon themselves, as Italians, to do so, he declared; time must not be wasted in official visits or in orders of the day.

Turning to the question of external policy, the meeting passed an order of the day in favor of the formation of agreements between Italy and the oppressed peoples of Austria-Hungary with a view to inaugurating a separatist movement on a basis of "irreconcilability" within the Monarchy, and affirmed the program for the attainment of Italian claims in conformity with the rights and the vital necessities of the country.

PYTHIANS TO PLAN WAR RELIEF WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—War-relief plans are expected to play a leading part in the annual convention of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Massachusetts, to be held in Ford Hall Tuesday evening and all day Wednesday. At the last session, held shortly after the entry of the United States into the war, it was voted to appropriate \$1000 for special relief of the families of members in the service. The disposition of this fund, together with another war fund now being raised by each member giving \$1, will be a part of the convention's business.

The lodge has estimated that there are more than 1000 members in the service or in preparation for service. These men have received a preliminary understanding of military affairs by having been in the Uniform Rank of the order. About 1500 Pythians from northeastern states have been counted at Camp Devens, for whom welfare work has been done by near-by lodges, and much more is now planned.

At the opening meeting Tuesday night, the grand lodge rank will be conferred upon a number of past chancellors. Reports will be received from officers and committees, and addresses made by prominent visitors. At this session officers will be nominated. It is expected that Walter L. Stevens of Northampton, now grand vice-chancellor, will be advanced to grand chancellor, and the same course will take place regarding other officers.

The twenty-eighth session of the Grand Temple of Pythian Sisters will be held in the city Wednesday and Thursday.

NEED OF MEN FOR MERCHANT MARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The need of more men for the merchant marine is pointed out by Commissioner Charles R. Page of the United States Shipping Board. He declares it just as much a war emergency service as the army and navy. "We cannot transport an army to Europe without ships, and we cannot operate these ships without men," he said. "This is imperative, and men responding to the call will be serving their country as much as the men on the firing line." There is now room on local training ships for many more men with no sea experience, American citizens between 21 and 30 years of age.

Apprentices enrolled on the merchant marine ships are to have the advantage of the Young Men's Christian Association which will supply books, writing facilities, and coaches for sports. Each department is represented in a general council, the officers being: L. O. Waters, president; Demont Caldwell, vice-president; and Thomas Doyle, treasurer.

STOPPING ENORMOUS PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—In an address before the Toronto Press Club, W. F. O'Connor, former Cost of Living Commissioner of Canada, said that the result of the work of his department had meant a saving of \$150,000,000 to the people of the Dominion, or an annual saving of \$15,000,000 for 10 years, as he believed, if the war ended at once, the influence of the work done would be felt for that period, and that never again would the same excessive profits be allowed as those existing before the war. Speaking of the cold storage business, he said that of the 110 investigated by him there were only three upon which he could not put the stamp of respectability.

SHERBROOKE TO MONTREAL

SHERBROOKE, Que.—Efforts are being made by the Eastern Township Associated Boards of Trade to get the projected Sherbrooke-Montreal highway built this year, with the aid of the Quebec Government. It is announced by the president of the association, Mr. V. E. Morrill, that all the municipalities along the proposed route are lined up in its favor, with the exception of Bolton, and action there is expected very shortly. The Roads Department of the Province has been asked to send its engineers to make surveys, estimates and so forth, as early as possible this summer, and Mr. Morrill has asked for the cooperation of the Automobile Club of Canada in this request. This support will be given.

MAJOR HIGGINSON DROPS ORCHESTRA

At Concluding Concert of Season Sustainer of Organization Takes Official Leave and Is Thanked by Mayor of Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—At the concluding concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season on Saturday night, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, the founder and for 37 years the sustainer of the orchestra, formally announced to the audience his relinquishment of all official connection with the management. This followed the announcement previously given out that the affairs of the organization would hereafter be carried on by a board of trustees. Major Higginson thanked the public for its support and the orchestra for its loyalty, and asked for the trustees who succeeded him the same support. The audience had risen as he mounted the platform, and remained standing while he spoke, breaking out in a storm of applause as he closed, which was augmented by a hush from the orchestra.

Mayor Andrew J. Peters, on behalf of the people of Boston, thanked Major Higginson for his services.

The text of Mr. Higginson's address to the audience on Saturday evening is as follows: "My Friends: The Boston Symphony Orchestra was set up from the conviction of my youth that our country should have great and permanent orchestras. In Europe I had seen the pleasure and comfort of such orchestras, and it seemed my duty and was my aim to give our country the best music possible.

"To achieve this object, it was necessary to give to the conductor the sole artistic responsibility as an essential to success, and then to require of him and of his men a high and ever higher standard. To win that standard nothing has been spared and the aim never forgotten, and in this season our orchestra has reached our high-water mark.

"The concerts were offered to the whole public, but my chief wish and hope was to meet the needs and satisfy the longings for the beautiful art of the many people leading quiet or busy lives and having little enjoyment; and furthermore to help in the education of the students of music.

"To me the concerts have been a great joy, not only because of the lovely music, but chiefly because of the refreshment and enjoyment of the multitude of people unknown to me who, leading gray lives, have needed this sunshine; and this year it is they who have written to me a mass of warm letters full of gratitude for the past and of urgent requests for the future. To these unknown friends, and to all of our audiences, far and wide, I offer my heartfelt thanks. Thus the faith and the vision of my youth have been justified.

"I had hoped to have carried on the concerts during my lifetime, but this war has brought us many troubles, and among them, the problems of the orchestra during this season, which have exhausted my strength and nerves. Therefore, my part in our orchestra ceases tonight, except for the popular concerts of this year.

"The conductors, the members of our orchestra, and the office management have done their work excellently from first to last, and have deserved the warmest thanks and praise."

Speaking to the players in the orchestra, Mr. Higginson said: "Gentlemen of the Boston Symphony Orchestra: For many years we—you and I—have been good comrades—an honor and a great pleasure for me. "In these years we have worked hand and glove together, and have kept true to our rule, laid down at the outstart, of intelligent study under one conductor at a time; and we have reaped the reward of success sure to follow.

"We have played in many cities of the United States, and have won great applause and, better still, have deserved it.

"Each year has marked an advance in the quality of our music, and this year has seen our highest point.

"I like to think myself a member of our orchestra, and have done my best to help you; and, on your side, you have served with an intelligence and devotion not to be forgotten by the audiences or by me. I congratulate you, and thank you for our success fairly won.

"My time for work is past; and now a number of excellent men and women have taken my place. Of you I ask for them the same intelligence and devotion as in years gone by.

"My best wishes go out to you."

By way of final word to the audience, he said: "Our orchestra has always been heartily supported by you and by the public throughout our country, else it could not have lived. It must live in all its strength and beauty, and now will be carried on by some friends who have taken it up; and for them I ask the same support which you have given me through all these years."

Mr. Peters said: "There should be said to Major Higginson some things from the people he has served for 40 years. As Mayor of Boston and as one who has enjoyed the artistic performances of this great musical body, I shall try to say them now. Major Higginson said on the occasion of his eightieth birthday that he made this orchestra for the people, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra represents one of the contributions of his citizenship.

"Sir, you have rendered much to your country in many ways, and tonight I have the privilege of thanking you in behalf of the people of this city and of hundreds of thousands in other parts of the country who have shared in the benefits and pleasures of this orchestra. We want, sir, deeply and humbly to thank you for years of unselfish and untiring devotion."

CONSERVATION OF CLOTHING SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A three-day extension school in clothing conservation has been arranged by the United States Department of Agriculture and Massachusetts Agricultural College, cooperating with the Boston Committee on Public Safety. The school is to be held on May 27, 28, and 29 at the Garland School of Homemaking, 2 Chestnut Street, Boston, with lectures from 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m., and conferences after each lecture. It is stated by Miss Julia Pulsifer, city leader, that while at the present moment there seems to be a general abundance of textiles the subject will become more and more serious as the war progresses. The Government will need the cooperation of the consumer through the intelligent use of wool, cotton, silk, and so on if serious shortages in certain things are to be avoided.

Applications for a place in the school should be made to Miss Julia Pulsifer, room 65, City Hall, Boston. There is no tuition fee, but each student will be expected to give out the information received to other groups if called upon to do so. The lectures will be given by Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman. The subjects of the lectures are as follows: "Clothing and the War," "The Materials We Wear," "Intelligent Shopping and the Clothing Budget," "Conservation of Clothing," popular lecture.

STRICT SUGAR RULES FOR MANUFACTURERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Manufacturers using sugar except to make essential food products will be put on strict rationing, the Food Administration announces, in order to assure sufficient supplies for home canners and the commercial manufacturers of preserves, jams and other foodstuffs regarded as essential. Under the restrictions, which become effective May 15, manufacturers of less essentials, particularly confectionery and soft drinks, will be allowed to use only 80 per cent of last year's requirements. Makers of non-essential productions will be forced to go without sugar.

ATLANTA RESTRICTS FIREARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—Many instances of the misuse of firearms have caused the Atlanta City Council to pass an ordinance that will require every prospective purchaser of pistols or revolvers to go before the General Council and get a permit from that body.

HOW JAPAN VIEWS CHINESE AFFAIRS

Authority Certain That Policy of Non-Interference Will Never Be Departed From by Tokyo—Changtsoin Is Criticized

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—With reference to the report of Japan's expected new activity, with the view of effecting a compromise or reconciliation between the North and the South in China, it is stated on good authority that such action is unlikely. The Christian Science Monitor informant feels certain that the policy of non-interference will never be departed from by the Imperial Government. He is of opinion that a reconciliation of the North and South is next to an impossibility. The authorities of the Foreign Office, who have made a study of China, express similar views.

It is further pointed out that it would be a hazardous undertaking for Japan to step in between two rivals. This point being most clearly understood by those who are now guiding Japan's policy toward China, The Christian Science Monitor informant does not believe that the Government would follow a new line of policy in dealing with the political situation in China, much less intervene in China's own politics. The importance of having a strong unified government in China has often been pointed out to the Chinese politicians of both sides by Japan's representatives; this is nothing new, but it has never been done formally so as to make it an official representation.

Gen.-rl Changtsoin is reported to be severely criticized by his own countrymen for his intimidation of President Feng by sending his troops toward Peking. Those who are inclined to effect a compromise between North and South condemn Changtsoin as the arch-intriguer for widening the gulf now existing between the two rival camps. The feeling is growing for hastening the realization of a unified China. Consequently Changtsoin's movement is now widely criticized by those wishing to see the national administration of China stand on a stronger basis than at present.

Changtsoin's attention was invited in regard to his use of the Peking-Mukden railroad as an infringement of the Boxer Treaty. When General Tuan Chi-jui transported his troops to Peking by the same road, the United States representative took the initiative in preparing a protest, but at that time, the troops had already been

sent to Peking. Consequently it remained without being presented.

According to an impartial reading of the clause in the treaty, there is nothing which makes it impossible for China to use the road for a military purpose. It does not go so far in restricting the power of the Chinese Government. The clause as it exists provides only for a safe and uninterrupted connection to be assured the subjects of the Treaty Powers from Peking to the seashore, viz.—to Tientsin. It does not provide against the use of the road for military purposes by the Chinese Government.

But this provision, having for its primary consideration the safety of aliens, it is contended by some that the use of the road by Tuan several years ago and by Changtsoin at present may be protested by the Powers as being fraught with danger to the safety of aliens. But there are others who are of opinion that it is a case of unwarrantable extension of the meaning of the clause.

Changtsoin's action tends to increase the number of sympathizers and supporters of President Feng. Changtsoin and the Tuan faction did not gain anything by trying to intimidate the President and his supporters. On the contrary there are reasons to believe that they have lost ground by trying to precipitate a crisis.

JAPANESE POLITICAL AFFAIRS DISCUSSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—An immediate change of the Government is not now expected to take place. The Elder Statesmen's Council, which was expected to meet almost immediately after the return to town of the Emperor, is to hold sittings at once. The question of mobilization having been kept in abeyance, there is practically no problem of great importance requiring the attention of the Genro Council.

Ambassador Uchida's views are known to be "wait and see," and not to antagonize the Bolsheviks. Japan's military operation in any form may be considered to have been indefinitely postponed.

PRIZES ARE AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Dallas Lore Sharp prize for the best poem printed in the University Beacon was granted to Lilla M. Best '19 of Dorchester for her poem "Rose Malloes." Dorothy S. Smythe '19 of Manchester, N. H., received the prize offered by Dr. Mary Alice Emerson for the best short story submitted this year. The judges were Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp, Dean William M. Warren and Prof. E. Charlton Black.

HAWAII IS TO SEEK PORTO RICAN LABOR

Fact Is Learned Following Advice From Washington That Sugar Men Were Considering Federal Transportation Offer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Porto Rican laborers are to be sought to relieve a labor shortage in the Hawaiian Islands. It has been learned here, following advice received from Washington that the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association had accepted for consideration an offer of the Federal Government to provide transportation for laborers and their families from this island to Hawaii.

This announcement was not altogether a surprise to some of the sugar interests and officials of the island, for it followed close on a visit here of Royal D. Mead, of the bureau of labor and statistics of the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association.

Mr. Mead came here chiefly to investigate conditions of labor and to learn first-hand whether there was a surplus of labor in the island. After spending two weeks here he was convinced that there was a very large over-supply of labor in Porto Rico and that the Hawaii planters were prepared to offer advantages as to wages and living conditions, provided they could make arrangements for the selection of laborers here.

Mr. Mead came to Porto Rico at the proposal of the Federal Government and was given assurances that the Federal Government as well as the Insular Government would cooperate with the Hawaii planters. The Hawaii Sugar Planters Association has been given assurances by the Federal Government that transportation, which will probably be provided by the Government, will be at the lowest possible rate.

About 15 years ago several thousand Porto Rican laborers were taken to Hawaii to work on the sugar plantations there. Mr. Mead said that those who have remained in Hawaii have developed into skilled workmen. He said that it was not the desire of the Hawaii planters in any way to interfere with the sugar industry here and that no attempt to obtain labor would be made without the sanction and cooperation of both the Federal and Insular Governments. He also said that it was not the desire to take from here any laborers who did not have families and that the entire families would be taken to the Hawaii plantations.



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COURT-MARTIAL OF
16 OBJECTORS OPENS

Disobedience of Orders the
Charge Against Most of the
Men at Camp Devens Who
Have Protested Against War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A
general court-martial for 16 conscien-
tious objectors opened here today, the
charge against most of the men being
disobedience of orders. Col. Frank
Tompkins, commander of the three
hundred and first infantry, is president
of the board. Maj. John Z. Lowe, as-
sistant division judge advocate, and
other members include colonels, lieuten-
ant-colonels, majors and captains.

When the drafted men began to ar-
rive in camp last September, all who
were deemed conscientious objectors
were sent to the depot brigade where
they were questioned as to their rea-
sons for refusing to serve their coun-
try. They were given uniforms and
were assigned to noncombatant duties
in the hospital and quartermaster de-
partments. One by one the men have
changed their ideas, until only 16 re-
main who persist in their original
stand. Conscientious objectors are
not recognized by the Government,
and they are always referred to as
"men who refuse service of all kinds
because of personal or religious
scruples." They are divided into three
classes; those who are sullen and de-
lusive, those who are suspected of dis-
loyalty, and those who are active in
spreading propaganda harmful to the
cause.

A school for soldiers who do not speak
English is to be opened by Capt.
Leslie C. Wells of Worcester, Mass.,
according to an announcement issued
from division headquarters. There
will be accommodations for 250 men
at the start, including Russians, Poles,
Greeks, Lithuanians, and others.

Captain Wells, who has charge of the
school, was graduated from Clark
University, and took a post-graduate
course at Harvard University.

Col. Howard R. Perry, depot brigade
commander, and senior colonel in
camp, has been relieved and as-
signed to duty elsewhere, and it is
understood that a brigadier-general
will take his place.

Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, com-
manding the cantonment, is to speak
in Bates Hall, Lincoln, Mass., the
town of his boyhood, next Wednesday.
An audience of nearly 2500 soldiers
attended a musical comedy presented
on Sunday afternoon in the Liberty
Theater. The proceeds from the per-
formance were for the benefit of the
third company, first battalion of the
depot brigade fund.

Harvard Men Recommended
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Graduates
and undergraduates of Harvard Uni-
versity to the number of 68 have been
recommended by Major Flynn, in com-
mand of the Harvard Reserve Officers'
Training Corps, to attend the fourth
series of training camps opening on
May 15. This selection was made
from 99 applicants, and the men to-
day commenced a special series of
examinations which will continue for
a week. The men will leave the
college next Saturday and will be
given full credit for the year's work
if in good standing.

About 200 men who will enter the
junior officers' training camps in June
will also take the examinations.

Col. Reginald V. K. Applin, D. S. O.,
of the British Army, is to address the
members of the training corps this
evening in the new lecture hall. He is
a veteran of the South African War
and Syed and Mat Sallah rebellion,
and will relate incidents in connection
with his more recent service in
Flanders.

On Wednesday evening, Lieut. An-
drew Morize, of the French Military
Mission, will speak to the Harvard
soldiers.

J. H. THOMAS FOR
DURABLE PEACE ONLY

LONDON, England (Sunday)—J. H.
Thomas, speaking at Derby today,
said that the casualties in the war
must make every good citizen long for
such a peace as would render impos-
sible a renewal of the conflict in ten
or fifteen years.

In the meantime, however, he said, it
was futile to talk of peace in the
present military situation. He be-
lieved Germany would accept a peace
tomorrow on the basis of the status
quo ante in the West and would even
give France some territorial compensa-
tion in return for a free hand in the
East. But that would only lay the
foundations for another war, as Japan
and America would have to maintain
large armies and navies, and militar-
ism, instead of being defeated, would
be triumphant.

GUADELOUPE IS IN
NEED OF SUPPLIES

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Because of
lack of shipping facilities the popula-
tion of Guadeloupe, an island of the
French West Indies, is experiencing a
shortage of supplies according to mem-
bers of a commission from the island's
Government which arrived here today.
The commission is going to Washing-
ton, where the needs of the island will
be presented to this Government, and
assignment of shipping requested.

FELLOWSHIPS AT HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The winners
of the Frederick Sheldon traveling fel-
lowships for 1918-19 are announced in
the current issue of the Harvard Uni-
versity Gazette. These include Ken-

neth E. Appel of Lancaster, Pa., who
has received an A. M. from Harvard
and is a candidate for a Ph. D. in
philosophy; Yuen Ren Chao of Shang-
hai, China, who has received an A. B.
from Cornell and is a candidate for a
Ph. D. in philosophy; Raphael Demos,
of Constantinople, Turkey, who has
received a Ph. D. from Harvard; Em-
ery D. Eddy of Bangor, Me., who has
received an A. M. from the University
of Maine and is a candidate for an A.
M. in botany; John F. Reed of Malton,
Ont., who has received an S. T. M.
from Harvard and is a candidate for
Ph. D. in philosophy of religion; Ray
E. Torrey of North Leverett, Mass.,
who has received an A. M. from Har-
vard and is a candidate for a Ph. D.
in botany.

BOSTON'S NEED OF
HOUSEPOINTED OUT

Societies of Architects Says Nei-
ther Quincy Nor Portion of
Boston Near Squantum Can
Take Care of War Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Boston is in great
need of houses for workmen who are
and will be employed in the service
of the United States Government in
the erection of the great docks and
warehouses which the Federal Gov-
ernment is to erect in Boston, ac-
cording to a report made today by
the Boston Society of Architects. The
work of investigation was done under
the \$2000 recently appropriated by
the City Council to cover the cost of
inquiry. Mayor Peters will forward
the report to the War Department in
a short time.

The report shows that at Fore River
and Squantum, where a year ago there
were 4000 workmen, there will be 22-
000 by midsummer, and if double
shifts are put on, many more. "Neither
Quincy nor the portion of Boston near
Squamant can house these men, nor
can any transportation be provided
which will bring men in from a dis-
tance without such waste of time as
leads to inefficient work. At Water-
town there will be an increase of 8000
when work is at the peak, and the new
activities at the navy yard, and at the
piers and docks will make still further
demands for men.

The most desirable of these men
have families, so that 30,000 men
means 100,000 individuals to be
housed. Good housing of a perma-
nent character is a necessity if the
mechanics are to work under condi-
tions that give efficiency, and it is to
the vital interest of Boston that the
housing of this number of people shall
be done so as not to lower the pre-
sent standards of living, but on the
contrary, check the growing tendency
toward overcrowding, which is a
menace to the welfare of metropolitan
Boston.

"To crowd Quincy with temporary
barracks would be a permanent in-
jury, and to fill Dorchester with 'three-
deckers' would aggravate an existing
condition. The army, the navy, the
department of labor, and Emergency
Fleet Corporation are all considering
their own special housing needs but
no one is in a position to study hous-
ing as a whole, or see that it is located
after study of transportation, areas,
streets and sewers and water in ac-
cordance with a general logical plan."

The committee recommends housing
"in the four miles which stretch be-
tween Squantum and Fore River, both
on the shore and the hills back of it,"
with the extension of trolley lines. It
points out the Fore River Company
has been obliged to start work an
hour later and stop an hour earlier,
probably because of time lost in trans-
portation, and urges immediate relief
in new housing. It also urges relief
for the Watertown Arsenal workmen,
Hood Rubber Works, and Waltham
Watch Factory employees. Maps ac-
company the report. Further study is
to be made.

KAISER'S MESSAGE ON WAR

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
"The last few months have brought us
successes which will materially in-
fluence the world's development in the
next few decades," says a telegram
sent by the Kaiser in reply to an ad-
dress of homage from a convention of
German Chambers of Commerce.
"They insure our right to a strong
peace, which will open new roads to
German commerce and give us com-
plete freedom for the development of
our industries. Our sacrifices shall
not be in vain."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg also
sent a message, saying:
"If all the German people stand
united, a peace will be won which
will assure fresh prosperity for com-
merce and industry."

COLLEGE OF ORATORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Commencement
exercises started at the Emerson Col-
lege of Oratory here today and will
continue until Wednesday night, when
graduation ceremonies will be held. A
recital at the Huntington Chambers
Hall this afternoon and an exhibition
in Jordan Hall tonight are included
in the opening exercises for the col-
lege. The program at Jordan Hall will
include a pantomime written by Mrs.
Maude G. Hicks of the faculty. "Pom-
ander Walk," by Louis N. Parker, will
be given Tuesday evening at Jordan
Hall.

CITIZENSHIP PAPERS ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Among 125 men
who received their final United States
citizenship papers from Judge James
M. Morton of the United States Dis-
trict Court today, 103 were British.
Among those who were given Ameri-
can citizenship was a native of Tur-
key. Others gave Portugal, Russia,
Norway and Italy as the lands of
their birth.

RECLAMATION WORK
RESULTS INSPECTED

Captain Luce, U. S. A., to Visit
Boston Quartermaster Depot
and Camp Devens and May
Arrange for Repair Shops Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Capt. Edward Luce,
U. S. A., of the Conservation and Re-
clamation Department of the United
States Army, arrived in Boston today
on a tour of inspection which will in-
clude the Boston Quartermaster De-
pot and Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass.
His visit is also in relation to the
proposed establishment of repair shops
for army clothing, hats, shoes and
tents, which it is expected will shortly
be started in this vicinity as soon as
a suitable site can be selected and
agreed upon.

This reclamation work, which has
been going on for some time under
the auspices of the Government, is
said to be getting splendid results,
and much material which in times
past was wasted, is now being put to
good account, even to the fraction of
a uniform or pair of boots, tent poles,
and discarded tin cans and other uten-
sils which contain any part of metal.

At each camp and cantonment now
there is a reclamation division, the
duties of which are to conserve army
property, and it is estimated that thou-
sands of dollars will be saved during
the course of a year.

Tin cans which contained vegeta-
bles and other table supplies are
being saved in all the camps, and
these being from \$9 to \$13 per ton,
according to the condition they are in.
At some of the camps, heavy road ma-
chines are run over the cans, pressing
them out flat, after which the metal is
collected, placed in cars, and sent to
concerns which manufacture window
weights. Several canning plants also
buy this metal, principally those on
Long Island, N. Y., at Bristol, Pa., and
Trenton, N. J.

Returning army transports at points
of embarkation unload the supply of
accumulated waste fats, which are sold
to soap manufacturers at good prices,
and there is also a good sum realized
from the sale of cast-off buttons, old
bones, and wooden boxes. Recently a
large bronze propeller was secured
from the bottom of a harbor while
dredging was going on, and this was
disposed of at a good figure, far ex-
ceeding the original cost of the an-
chor before the rise in metals.

Any part of discarded uniforms
is added to the sales fund, such as
buttons, pocket lapels, panels in
coats, the double-knee section of uni-
forms, and even braid, and when a
large number of these parts have been
collected they are sent to tailor-
ing and uniform establishments to be
used in repair work. The parts which
are of no further use are sold for old
rags. Hats, too, are made over, and
nothing is allowed to go to waste.

Captain Luce said that recently five
planos which had been used at Mine-
ola, L. I., at an aviation camp, were
consigned to the scrap heap, but not
before they had been stripped of their
ivory, mahogany, ebony and wires.

Even the ashes which returning
conveys use for ballast is disposed of
to railway companies which use them
in grading. Tent pegs which have
been broken off are whittled down and
used for smaller tents, and in the
same way tent poles which have been
damaged are made use of.

According to Captain Luce, if these
reclamation shops are started in Bos-
ton and other sections of the country,
it is planned to utilize the services of
men who for one reason or another
have been refused by draft boards,
allowing them to do their bit even if
not in the front-line trenches.

Upon completing his inspection trip
at Camp Devens, Captain Luce will go
to Camp Dix at Wrightstown, N. J.,
and thence to other camps in the
eastern and southern divisions.

PITTSFIELD STRIKE
PLANS CALLED OFF

Service of the United Press Association
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Federal
Government today took a hand in the
controversy between the 7000 em-
ployees of the General Electric Com-
pany and their employers. The general
strike which had been voted for 9
o'clock tomorrow morning will not
take place as a result of the govern-
ment action, and the questions at issue
will be taken directly to the War
Industrial Board by both parties con-
cerned.

This decision was reached following
the receipt of a long telegram from
W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, this
forenoon advising that there be no
strike and that the question be taken
directly to Washington for a hearing.
On account of the pressing demands
for machinery at the present time as
a part of the war program, the pros-
pective closing of the big plant on
account of a strike was not counte-
nanced at Washington.

ST. LOUIS TO HAVE
A TRAINING CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Jefferson Barracks
is to be transformed from a recruit
depot to a training camp for at least
12,000 soldiers from Illinois, Missouri
and adjacent states. The post has
never been used as a camp for train-
ing, but it handled thousands of men
drawn for special services in the first
draft for the national army last year,
holding them for a few days and send-
ing them on to designated organiza-
tions.

Drill classes for men in the draft
have been opened for St. Louisans
who are in Class I and due to be
called in an early increment. Enroll-
ment of the men who want to start
their training at once has been made

in each ward, and retired army offi-
cers, recruiting details, and others
qualified will act as drill masters.
Scott Aviation Field, near Belleville,
Ill., 20 miles east of St. Louis, has
resounded for flying work for the sum-
mer and will aid in heightening mili-
tary activity in this zone. About 900
cadets have arrived to finish the train-
ing begun in other camps.

KANSAS WOMEN URGED
TO GO TO LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
TOPEKA, Kan.—The clubwomen of
Kansas have been appealed to by W.
A. McKeever, professor of child wel-
fare at the University of Kansas, to
get out women candidates for the Leg-
islature in such numbers that they
could be assured of 40 per cent of the
next House of Representatives being
composed of women. While Kansas
women have enjoyed complete suffrage
for only six years, they have held the
right to hold any office in the State for
half a century. A woman could have
been elected to Congress or be Gov-
ernor of Kansas at any time that she
could poll the votes. There have been
several women candidates for Con-
gress, and two years ago there were
two women who ran for the Legisla-
ture, but they did not make any cam-
paign.

INTERNEED GERMANS
MAY BUILD ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—As a result of a
conference at Washington between
Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Judge
T. E. Patterson, chairman of the
Georgia Highway Commission; W. A.
Crossland, engineer in charge at Camp
Gordon, and Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, sec-
retary of the Committee on Prisons
and Prison Labor, Mr. Crossland has
been sent to this State to acquire data
on the projected use of German pris-
oners to build roads.

At a future conference the Acting
Secretary of War is expected to give
his approval to the project, which will
give employment to part or all of 1300
interned Germans in Georgia camps.
The roads to be built extend from
Camp Gordon to Marietta, Ga., and
from Camp Gordon to Decatur, Ga.

MINERS FORCED TO
RETURN TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The "Big Ben" coal
mine at Christopher, in the Southern
Illinois coal fields, has been opened
after standing idle since Nov. 29, 1917.
It required the threat of federal pros-
ecution to send the 200 idle miners back
to work. The mine has a daily ca-
pacity of 4500 tons, and is one of the
best and biggest in the United States.
There was a fatal explosion in it last
November. The miners contended the
shaft was unsafe, but on Feb. 1 the
company had met all the require-
ments.

On their continued refusal, federal
officials addressed the miners, but they
still declined to work giving "trifling
and frivolous reasons," according to
the Government representatives. At a
second meeting they were flatly in-
formed that the law dealing with con-
spiracies was to be invoked unless
they returned immediately.

ALLEGED BREAKDOWN
IN GUN PRODUCTION

Service of the United Press Association
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Production
of heavy Browning machine guns has
been "a failure comparable only to the
breakdown of the aircraft program,"
members of the House Military Af-
fairs Committee declared today. The
number of these guns so far produced
has been "ridiculously small." Repre-
sentative Kahn, ranking Republican,
declared after the committee spent
two hours questioning General Dixon,
now in charge of this work. A mili-
tary investigation of the failure has
already been started, Mr. Dixon said,
asking that a congressional investiga-
tion be delayed until the results of the
present probe are known.

SURPLUS FLOUR IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
MACON, Ga.—Andrew M. Soule,
Georgia Food Administrator, told a
mass meeting here recently that the
Federal Food Administration had
found, up to the date he was speaking,
that there were 40,000,000 pounds of
surplus flour in Georgia which could
be used for the cause of the Allies.

UNITED STATES SHIPS LAUNCHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ten steel
ships of 57,695 tons, and six wooden
ships of 21,500 tons, were launched by
American yards in the week ending
May 5, the Shipping Board announced
today. Twelve steel ships of 80,180
tons were delivered to the board com-
plete, in the same period.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR SAILORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—An entertainment
for the apprentices on the Governor
Cobb, one of the merchant marine
training ships, will be given on Tues-
day evening in charge of Seaman
Leroy Tedesco. Athletic events will be
a feature of the program.

PRESIDENT TO MEET VETERANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The nation's 51
veterans from the trenches in France,
who were sent by General Pershing to
the United States to take part in the
third Liberty Loan campaign, will be
received in Washington by President
Wilson and later by the Secretary of
War, it was announced here today.

NEW ENGLAND BOND
FIGURES ARE RISING

Incomplete Reports of Last Day
of Campaign Give District
\$305,317,000 With 252
Banks Yet to Be Heard From

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—New England
added \$21,034,000 to the third Liberty
Loan on Saturday, according to tabu-
lations at the Federal Reserve Bank
issued today, and the returns are not
all in. This raised the total of the
district, so far as recorded, to \$305-
317,000. But the reports for Saturday
made by only 592 out of
844 active banks in New England,
leaving more than a third to report
on Saturday's business.

The total number of individual sub-
scribers is set at 1,268,200, this being
a combination in part of the report of
the banks and the revision by banks
and committees, adding the number of
individual subscribers in cases where
one lump subscription had been split
into many individual subscriptions, in
some cases reaching well into the
thousands.

The addition for the day was more
than half from Massachusetts, which
subscribed \$10,683,000, yet 132 or
Massachusetts' 331 active banks were
not represented in the report.

Rhode Island was most nearly com-
plete, only seven banks out of 45 be-
ing missing, with an addition of \$1-
911,000. Connecticut's addition was
\$4,806,000; Maine, \$1,749,000; New
Hampshire, \$1,056,000; Vermont,
\$829,000.

The detailed report of states, with
their percentages:

| State | Tot. sub. | Quota | Quota % |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| Maine | \$17,471,350 | \$12,762,000 | 139 |
| New Hamp. | \$13,515,450 | \$10,162,000 | 138 |
| Vermont | \$8,495,150 | \$6,809,000 | 127 |
| Rhode Island | \$2,262,550 | \$2,000,000 | 109 |
| Connecticut | \$4,811,050 | \$3,090,000 | 145 |
| Mass. | \$190,055,350 | \$162,386,000 | 117 |
| | \$305,317,000 | \$250,122,000 | 122 |

The New England Liberty Loan
committee desires that all publicity
matter used in the third Liberty Loan
displayed in stores, postoffices, public
buildings and other places, be taken
down as soon as possible.

ALABAMA FURNACES
TO BE REBUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
TALLADEGA, Ala.—Arrangements
have been made by T. Hiraoka, rep-
resentative of several Japanese inter-
ests, for the reconstruction of blast
furnaces here which will add materi-
ally to the pig iron output in Alabama.
Mr. Hiraoka, who was in Talladega
for some time completing these plans,
left recently for New York, where he
will arrange for the transfer to the
United States of a ship built in Japan
by the Uruga Dock Company, of which
he is the American agent.

ACTION DECLINED ON
ANTI-SALOON APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Minnesota
Commission of Public Safety has de-
clined to act on the petition of the
W. C. T. U., signed by 100,000 per-
sons, and the written and telegraphed
requests of thousands of other citi-
zens, that saloons and breweries in
this state be closed until the war is
over. In a statement explaining its
position, the commission said: "As
matters now stand, the general closing
of saloons in this State and the
nation is a war measure on which the
Federal Government has already
acted. . . . The President, through
legislation, has now the power to
eliminate the liquor traffic through-
out all the states."

WESTERN ROADS WANT
TOLLS ABOLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Western railway
lines, including the Missouri Pacific,
the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the
Rock Island, have announced they
would support the Chamber of Com-
merce of St. Louis in seeking to abol-
ish the arbitrary bridge charges on
freight brought into St. Louis from the
East. The Washab was expected to
join with these roads, but refused to
do so because of having lines both
east and west of the river.

GEORGIA'S INCREASE
IN USE OF GASOLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—Marvin P. Roane,
Georgia state oil inspector, has made
public figures showing that there was
consumed in this State in March 1,500-
000 gallons of gasoline more than in
any previous month. The receipts in
March were 5,139,454 gallons. There
was a 40 per cent increase in gasoline
receipts last year, as compared with
1916, and it is figured that a similar
increase over 1917 will be shown by
1918.

WAR EMPLOYMENT
BILLS NOT PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York
Child Labor Committee reports that
the State Legislature which has just
closed did not pass any of the war
bills aimed to suspend in whole or in
part the labor, education or health
laws in relation to the employment of
young people.

An attempt to lower the age for
boys and girls to sell papers from 12

to 16 years, and from 16 to 14, respec-
tively, failed.
A bill passed and now before the
Governor would prohibit the use of
girls under 21 for messenger work and
would regulate the hours of women
workers over 21, in this employment.
The Governor also has before him the
Meyer Bill, requiring every minor be-
tween 16 and 21, unable to speak,
read and write English as demanded
for the completion of the fifth grade of
a public school, to attend some school.
Another bill passed permits chil-
dren 14 or 15 years of age, who can-
not obtain regular employment cer-
tificates, because they lack the proper
schooling, to be employed in mercan-
tile establishments only during July
and August, after obtaining a special
vacation permit issued to the em-
ployer for specific work.

BOSTON ELEVATED
CONTROL DOUBTED

Governor McCall in Letter to
Chairman of Committee Raises
Question as to Possession of
Road by the Trustees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Whether the Bos-
ton Elevated Railway Bill pending in
the Massachusetts Legislature accom-
plishes the result of making public
control positive for the proposed pe-
riod of 10 years was a question raised
today by Governor McCall in a letter
addressed to Senator James M. Mac-
Pherson, chairman of the Committee
on Street Railways. The Governor
believes the bill should be amended, if
necessary, to fully safeguard the pos-
session of the road by the public
trustees.

The possibility of the road going
into the hands of a receiver following
the assumption of public operation, is
understood to be the problem involved
in the Governor's query. The Elev-
ated has a large floating debt and,
unless some feature of the bill could
be construed to interfere, it is be-
lieved possible that this debt might
at some future time throw the case into
the courts. The result of such pro-
cedure probably would be to take the
operation out of public hands and
place it under a receiver.

Governor McCall's letter says:
"My attention is drawn to the ques-
tion whether or not the Elevated Rail-
way Bill makes certain provisions for
the control of the operation of the
railway by the trustees for 10 years. Of
course that is the main object of the
bill. Does the bill fully safeguard the
possession of the property by the trust-
ees for this period? If not it should
unquestionably be amended. The rail-
way company on the one side is put-
ting up its property; on the other side
the Commonwealth is appointing trust-
ees, and guaranteeing certain results,
among them dividends on the stock of
the railway. The bill in order to be
worth anything to the Commonwealth
should in some way safeguard the
possession of the property by the
trustees."

The Elevated bill is to make its first
appearance on the House calendar
for Tuesday, after taking its first read-
ing in the House this afternoon.

FISHERMEN ACCUSED
OF WASTING FISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
GREENSBORO, N. C.—H. L. Gibbs,
state commissioner, has sus-
pended the order permitting the use
of undersize mesh nets and seines in
fishing in North Carolina waters. This
suspension came as the result of an
unwarranted waste of fish, it was
stated, which, if continued, would
greatly deplete the supply of mar-
ketable fish.
The privilege granted the fisher-
men was for the purpose of increas-
ing the supply of edible fish, with a
view to reducing the consumption of
meat. But it seems that the fisher-
men took advantage of the privilege,
which resulted in the waste of large
quantities of small fish—those too
small to be placed on the market.

Commissioner Gibbs states that it
was estimated that in the vicinity of
Cape Lookout about 10 tons of
small fish, principally trout, were left
on the shores, while only about one
ton was placed on the market.

FIXED COTTON PRICE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
JACKSON, Miss.—Senator James K.
Vardaman, in

BAR MAY BE FOUND MENACE TO SAILORS

United States Navy Department
Causes Investigation of Conditions
Relating to the Saloon
Near Boston Fish Pier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The United States Navy Department has taken up the question of closing the saloon at the Boston Fish Pier, because of the proximity of the receiving station at Commonwealth Pier, where many sailor boys are located. This is the saloon—the only one at the Fish Pier—for which the Licensing Board of Boston has just renewed its license, although the fishermen, for whom it was said to be maintained, have asked that it be closed.

One of the reasons advanced by the officials of the Fishermen's Union of the Atlantic for the removal of the saloon was that it constitutes a menace to the boys undergoing training for the navy, it being but a short distance away, and the only saloon in the vicinity. This was called to the attention of Secretary Daniels by Robert H. Magwood of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, and the Secretary replied that he would take it up with Raymond B. Fosdick, the chairman of the department's Commission on Training Camp Activities, to see what could be done.

Mr. Magwood has received from Mr. Fosdick the following letter: "I am forwarding your letter to Mr. Job R. Saunders, a representative of the Law Enforcement Division of this Commission, with the request that he investigate these conditions and report to this office."

"I wish to thank you for your interest and assure you of the heartiest cooperation on the part of this Commission in any endeavor to protect men in service."

As Secretary Daniels has not hesitated to close establishments or take such other steps as have appeared necessary to protect the moral welfare of the boys and men under the jurisdiction of his department, it is felt that if the commission's representative reports that the presence of this saloon is a menace to the boys at the receiving station, he will promptly order its closure.

The effect of closing it, according to officials of the fishermen's union, not only would be for the good of the boys at Commonwealth Pier, but would be beneficial in another important direction. It would remove a cause of delay in the handling of the fish at the pier, when it is essential that all possible speed be made in providing fish for the country in order that meat may be released for the troops in France and the Allies. The officials of the union say that some of the men are apt to tarry in the saloon when they ought to be at work on the pier.

VESSEL LAUNCHED IN RECORD TIME

Tuckahoe Enters the Water Just
27 Days 2 Hours and 50 Minutes
After Laying of Her Keel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Records have been broken in the launching of three vessels from ways along the Delaware River. At the New York Shipbuilding plant the steel collier Tuckahoe, a 5500-ton boat, slipped into the water 90 per cent complete, just 27 days, two hours and 50 minutes after the laying of her keel. Her engines and boilers are installed and within a week she will be ready for service. She will thus be delivered over to the Government 41 days in advance of the time called for in her contract.

At the Sun Shipbuilding Plant in Chester two other vessels were launched, the Widgeon, a 700-ton vessel, one of the most modern mine sweepers, and the Lancaster, a cargo carrier. The former slid into the water at 9 o'clock and at 11 o'clock it had steam up and was ready to go to sea. Fifteen minutes after the Widgeon entered the water the Lancaster was launched 90 per cent complete, and within two hours after she had been anchored three of her boilers had been installed. Fifteen minutes after the launching of each vessel the keel for another one had been laid on the unoccupied ways.

FARMERS ARE URGED TO CONSERVE TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The charge that farmers of Alabama and probably of the entire South work only five days in the week and work vigorously only three months in the year has been made by J. A. Wade, Commissioner of Agriculture for Alabama. This condition, he said, aggravates what has come to be a serious shortage of labor on southern farms.

Mr. Wade recommends that the Saturday half-holiday regularly observed by the farmers and their helpers be eliminated for the duration of the war.

ARKANSAS WOMEN PREPARE TO VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Reports from county clerks indicate that many thousands of women are paying poll tax in Arkansas for the first time, and will vote for the first time in the state primary election, at which one United States Senator, seven congressmen, and all state and county officers

will be nominated. As the Democratic nominees are virtually sure of election except for local officers in two or three counties, the women will help elect all officers. Women's organizations have been active in urging women to pay poll tax and to vote. The normal vote in the Democratic primary is 165,000. It is expected that more than 50,000 women will vote in the next election.

Interest in the election centers in the races for Governor and United States Senator. Gov. Charles H. Brough is opposed for renomination for a second term by Judge L. C. Smith, who ran second of the three candidates in the last election. United States Senator Robinson is opposed for renomination by Stephen Brundidge, former Congressman.

SHIP LAUNCHINGS SHOW AN INCREASE

Board Announces That Three
Steel Freighters and One
Wood Vessel, 21,845 Tons,
Left the Ways on One Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is noted at the Shipping Board that the response of the shipbuilders to urgent demand for speed in building is an increasing number of launchings. Announcement is made that three steel freighters aggregating 18,345 tons, were reported to the Emergency Fleet Corporation to have left the ways on Saturday last. One wooden ship of 3500 tons was also launched that day, making a total of 21,845 tons for the day.

Here are the steel ships that went off the ways in the week ending Monday: Flagler, tanker, 11,375 tons, Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va.; Westbridge, freighter, 8800 tons, Duff Company, Portland, Ore.; Piqua, freighter, 4000 tons, Pusey & Jones, Wilmington, Del.; Lake Chaplain, freighter, 2300 tons, Toledo Shipbuilding Co., Toledo, O.

Of the four wood ships that went into the water during the past week, one, the Caponka, established a new record for fast building. Only 50 working days elapsed between the laying of the keel and the launching. Grant Smith-Porter of Portland, Ore., built the Caponka, as well as the previous record holder, Wakan, that left the ways last week.

The list of wood ships launched for the week ending Monday: Acoma, 3500 tons, Bonanza Co., Newark, N. J.; Caponka, 3500 tons, Grant Smith-Porter Co., Portland, Ore.; Sturgeon Bay, 3500 tons, Lake & Ocean Navigation Co., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; Astoria, 3500 tons, McEachern Shipbuilding Co., Astoria, Ore.

Nearly 50,000 tons of completed steel ships were produced during the week. The newcomers include a 9000-ton tanker, a 9400-ton freighter of the Isherwood type, and two standard 8800-ton freighters. All are requisitioned ships. The list follows: Lake Charles, cargo, 3100 tons, American Shipbuilding Co., Lorain, O.; Lake Como, cargo, 3100 tons, American Shipbuilding Co., Lorain, O.; Yellowstone, cargo, 9400 tons, Moore & Scott, San Francisco, Cal.; Westgate, cargo, 8800 tons, Columbia Shipbuilding Co., Portland, Ore.; Overbrook, tanker, 9000 tons, Chester Shipbuilding Co., Chester, Pa.; Western Queen, cargo, 8800 tons, Skinner & Eddy, Seattle, Wash.; Bremerton, cargo, 7500 tons, Seattle Shipbuilding Co., Seattle, Wash.

President Applauds Feat

Letter From Mr. Wilson Is Read by
Chairman Hurley at Launching

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The people who witnessed the launching of the Tuckahoe included Charles M. Schwab, director-general of ship construction; Edward M. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board; Charles A. Piez, vice-president of the board; Francis T. Bowles, and Senator Fletcher, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee. Miss Helen Hurley, Chairman Hurley's daughter, christened the ship.

A number of speeches were made and Mr. Hurley read a letter from President Wilson as follows:

"To the Workmen and Executive Staff of the New York Shipbuilding Company: 'My dear Friends: 'I want to congratulate you on the extraordinary record you have made in your work on the steamship Tuckahoe. I wish I could be present in person to express to you the feeling that I have that we are all comrades in a great enterprise and that you have played your part with extraordinary devotion and skill, eliciting not only my admiration, but I am sure the admiration of all who will learn of what you have accomplished. I congratulate you and bid goodspeed. 'Cordially and sincerely yours, 'WOODROW WILSON.'"

Mr. Hurley also read a copy of a cable message he had sent to General Pershing, which read:

"Management and workmen of New York Shipbuilding Company have just established a world record by launching a steel ship of 5500 deadweight tons in 27 days. The army of 550,000 men in the American shipyards thus show that they are working shoulder to shoulder with their comrades in the trenches. The patriotic spirit shown by the workmen of this company exists in every shipyard in America."

Mr. Hurley announced that each man who worked on the Tuckahoe would be presented with a silver medal as a mark of distinguished service, and also a facsimile copy of the President's letter.

CAMOUFLAGE FOR THE SALOON ISSUE

Opponents of Prohibition in the
United States Seeking to Save
Brewing and Wine Industries
at Expense of the Distilleries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Making whiskey "the goat" is a game in which large numbers of opponents of prohibition of various sorts, including politicians, are now engaged with application and energy. Dispatches published recently have shown how William Randolph Hearst is playing that game, and also how the "American Temperance Forum" and the "American Temperance League," according to anti-liquor forces here, have been put forward as camouflage to mask the present desperate efforts of the beer and wine interests to hold off complete extinction.

The place of the metropolitan hotel in all this activity has been hinted at. Now it is announced, and by the Hotel Review, which represents the hotel trade here, that four leading hotel proprietors and managers, from four sections of the country, have recently expressed the opinion that nothing can be lost and much gained for the hotel business if all were to come out for a plan in favor of wines and beers.

The hotel men realize that drastic efforts must be made if the prohibition tide is to be stemmed; and the Review urges them to lay down a plan for "modified liquor selling," making whiskey "the goat," and clinging to the lighter "beverages."

Supporting this campaign, the American Temperance Forum advocates temperance as a rule of conduct for all men at all times and in all affairs, as distinguished from either the liberty of intemperance or the tyranny of prohibition.

The Forum, in its platform, does not shrink from denouncing the traffic in "spirituous liquors" as destructive of the physical and spiritual welfare of the nation, and pledges itself to combat that traffic as a social evil. Prohibition, to the Forum, is an anti-social, tyrannous, un-American solution of the problem; in fact, it is a greater evil than the evil it affects to cure. On the other hand, the rule of temperance would permit the traffic in beers and light wines, and their moderate use, subject to regulation ("reasonable" regulation) as "non-deleterious and within the scope of things better left to individual responsibility."

Another of the things for which the Forum stands, and which, being included in its platform, stands behind the public debates being held by this organization in the liquor question, is the table license, by which beers and light wines could be served at tables with food. The fact that the Forum favors the abolition of the bar license and the saloon tends, it is declared, to mislead many persons into believing that the aims of the Forum are other than they are; and that, according to the Anti-Saloon League, to further the interests of the beer and wine manufacturers, and to oppose no liquor except that which is "spirituous."

BRITISH-CANADIAN RECRUITING TOUR

Major Marlatt, at Head of Mission,
Says It Is Probably Last
Chance Before Alien Draft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Under the direction of Capt. Thomas F. MacMahon of the Irish Guards, the recruiting automobile of the British-Canadian Mission left this morning on a tour of New England cities and towns which will extend over three weeks. During this time, speeches are to be made several times each day and evening, and it is expected that when the tour is ended, fully 2,000 men will have been enlisted. The officers in charge are provided with lists of British subjects in the various cities and towns, and will make an effort to get into personal touch with all men who, according to the American exemption records, are British and Canadian authorities, should be doing their bit at the front.

Maj. Kenneth D. Marlatt at the head of the mission said today: "We are going to give the men in these places a chance to volunteer for service before the new alien draft law becomes effective, and this will probably be the last time we shall beg them to join us. If they fail to heed our appeals we will leave them to the mercies of the machinery for conscription now being set in motion. It seems to me that the casualty lists of American boys which are appearing daily in the newspapers of the country should be sufficient to inspire British subjects who are earning their living in this country to take their part in the war."

"The man who holds back now on the ground that he is an alien, in my opinion, should be drummed out of the country. Why should a British subject who has refused to become an American citizen have any more privileges in this country than the native-born American who has been drafted? British subjects will find that the Americans are not going to give them immunity while their own boys are fighting in the trenches. If there are any men who do not understand the situation in the communities through which we shall pass, they will be given an opportunity to hear just what stand is to be taken by us and the United States, and I hope they will heed the advice our officers will give them."

Today is being spent in Lynn and Salem, and on Thursday the automobile will visit Beverly and Gloucester. On Wednesday, it will go to Haverhill and Lawrence, Thursday to Billerica, and Lowell, and on Friday to Waltham, Reading, and Milrose. On Saturday, there will be rallies in Stoneham and Malden, and the tour will conclude with a big rally in Scollay Square in the evening.

On Monday, May 13, Maj. M. M. Hart M. C. of the Fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles will replace Captain MacMahon as officer commanding the recruiting bus.

The first day of the tour will be spent in Boston, Framingham, Natick, a Hopedale. Tuesday will be passed in Clinton, Fitchburg and Sterling, and on May 15, the recruiting team will be at Manchester, Northbridge and Worcester. On Friday and Saturday, the officers will tour Worcester and towns adjacent. In addition to Captain MacMahon and a piper and drummer in full Highland costume, others participating in the tour will be Sgt. A. H. Warwick of the twentieth Canadian Battalion, who served two and one-half years in France; Sgt.-Maj. J. C. Coles, who was in France for two years; Private Augustus Pender and Private Max H. Dubin, who recently joined the Jewish battalion for service in Palestine.

AUTOIST HELD IN \$10,000 BONDS

Alleged to Have Been Under Influence of Liquor, H. E. Nason
Is in Court on Three Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Herbert E. Nason, charged with manslaughter, reckless driving and operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, was held in \$10,000 bonds for the grand jury, today, after the judge in the district court here had found him "probably guilty." This is the second time Nason has appeared in court since April 18, when, it is alleged, he was driving an automobile from Providence to Fall River, while under the influence of liquor, and at Fall River drove diagonally across a street, fatally injuring a child, and crashing into a telephone pole. Evidence has been produced tending to show that he raced along Tiverton, where he was overhauled.

At today's hearing Amos J. Violette, a police inspector, said that Nason admitted to him, after the arrest, that he—Nason—had been drinking liquor in Providence. Later, according to Mr. Violette, Nason denied this statement to other police officials. The attorney for the defense contended today that Nason had not been sufficiently identified as the man in the case.

The State Board of Public Roads heard the case last week but reserved decision on the charge of operating while under the influence of liquor until the results of this trial and one in Newport, where Nason is to be arraigned on the charge of operating while under the influence of liquor, are known.

After the case was heard today the judge first fixed the bail at \$5000, but later doubled it. The grand jury hearing on the case will come up in New Bedford on June 3.

TUNA IN FLORIDA WATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MIAMI, Fla.—Tuna fish are now being caught in Florida waters. In recent weeks fishermen returning from trips down the Keys report a few instances of these fish being taken. This has created some comment, as these waters are not their habitat, and it is assumed they are coming into Florida waters through the Panama Canal, for in the vicinity of Catalina, Cal., they are the big game fish. At Stuart, Fla., Lieut. Hugh L. Willoughby reports having recently taken 11 tuna averaging 15 pounds each. It is reported that Columbia River salmon have also been caught in Florida waters recently, and this strengthens the belief that these fish are coming into the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean through the Panama Canal.

NATURAL GAS PROMISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, La.—City authorities have announced that New Orleans will have natural gas, probably within six months, and at the latest not over eight months. This statement was in reply to several New Orleans industrial plants, which have requested to the American exemption records, should be doing their bit at the front.

RIVER MEN CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. PAUL, Minn.—An order to enlist river workers to go to France has been received at the local office of the United States Engineers. Men over draft age are required to operate boats and barges on rivers and canals in France. A regiment to be known as the fifty-seventh engineers is to be assembled at Laurel, Md.

DRAFT OFFICER DISCHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JACKSON, Miss.—R. E. Baugh, medical officer C. Smith County, Mississippi, has been summarily discharged by the state authorities, who accuse him of having accepted money to grant exemptions to registrants under the selective draft.

GERMAN PAPER SUSPENDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Brooklyn Free Press, Brooklyn's only German language daily newspaper, will suspend publication on May 11 "for purely patriotic reasons," it is announced.

SOCIALISTS BACK PRESIDENT

OMAHA, Neb.—The Nebraska state convention of Socialists has adopted a resolution standing by the President and favoring the unlimited prosecution of the war "against autocracy."

NEAR-BEER PLACES PROMPTLY CLOSED

New Hampshire Dealers Who
Are Ordered to Shut Up Their
Establishments Say They Will
Make Test Case in Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Dealers in "near beer" whose places have all been closed up after one day's operation in Hillsborough County under the new prohibitory law have decided to make a test case in the courts. Police Chief M. J. Healy, whose patrolmen closed up more than 40 of their establishments, reports that some of the dealers have notified him that it is their intention to make a legal fight.

The dealers report that the manufacturers of "near beer" of which more than a dozen varieties have been on sale in New Hampshire, have offered to stand back of the dealers in any trouble they might get into in trying to sell the goods. The dealers claim their product contains less than 1 per cent alcohol and can be sold under the bone-dry law.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told by the police chief that one dealer who is a wholesaler with many thousands of dollars invested in the substitutes for beer, had reported to him that all the manufacturers have an understanding that they will stand behind the dispensers.

"But the manufacturers are residents of other states," the chief said, "and in the event of a conviction and jail sentence, as provided by the new prohibitory law, they are not the ones who will have to undergo sentence. It is the local men who will go to jail."

Chief Healy says that there will be a "real enforcement" of the New Hampshire Prohibition Law in this city. While this city has been a strong liquor voter under local option, Chief Healy says that under prohibition the law will be rigorously enforced.

"Men, conditions and times have changed," observed the chief. "I do not expect that conditions as they were under the old prohibitory law, previous to 1903, will ever be seen in Manchester again. Nevertheless, we are prepared to handle the situation, no matter what develops."

Under the former prohibitory law there were more than 400 saloons in Manchester, and under what became known as the Healy system this number was, at the time that Judge Pease issued his mandamus, reduced to 59. Under the local option license law there have been 100 places where liquor was sold.

"The reason why there is not likely to be a return to the old-time reprehensible conditions which prevailed under the former prohibitory law is that there has been a marked change in public sentiment in favor of temperance. It would seem as though a great majority of New Hampshire people regard national prohibition as bound to come, and this in itself acts as a break against intemperance."

"I am explaining to each detail of officers in the Police Department the provisions of the law, and shall hold each individual officer accountable for the enforcement of the law throughout his territory. I do not look for any trouble in enforcing the law."

This statement of Chief Healy is significant, because the chief was the most conspicuous opponent of prohibition when the bill was before the Legislature. Manchester has been regarded as the most difficult place in which to enforce the law.

The "Healy" system, to which the chief referred as operating under the former prohibitory law, was a system of open saloons licensed by means of fines imposed monthly by the police courts, who convicted proprietors of violating the prohibitory law with the understanding that by paying the fines they could resume selling. The Pease mandamus was an order issued by the Supreme Court to Chief Healy to compel him to enforce the prohibitory law, and this mandamus is credited with having indirectly caused the passage of the local option law which preceded the present bone dry act.

NEW YORK LIQUOR PRICES ADVANCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Beginning today, by order of the Wine and Liquor Dealers Association, while beer will remain at five cents a glass over saloon counters, wood pulp containers, which hold a scant three glasses and formerly sold at 15 cents, jump to 20 cents. Whiskey, formerly 10 cents a drink, now will be 20 cents and "priced stock" 25 cents. Case goods of domestic brands will bring 30 cents a drink and imported whiskey 35 and 40 cents.

SMITH COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Frederick Walcott of the United States Food Administration will speak in John M. Greene Hall at Smith College on Monday evening, May 13, under the auspices of the college and of the City Conservation Committee of Northampton. On May 14 the Theatre du Vieux Colombier of Paris, since last October in New York, will come to Northampton. A painting from an Egyptian mummy case has been added to the collection of the Hillyer Art Gallery of Smith College. It is the gift of Miss Emily M. Williams, 1916, of Buffalo, N. Y.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Radcliffe French Club, in collaboration with the Harvard French Club, Le Cercle Français, will repeat its thirty-second annual play, "The Mystery of the Yellow Room," which was given Saturday night, next, Wednesday afternoon at the Copley Theater, at 2:15.

The performances are for the American fund for the French wounded. Miss Eleanor Allen '16 has achieved the honor of having passed the only examination at Radcliffe on international law. The success carries with it a Carnegie prize as a reward. The play cards at the 1920 luncheon on Saturday were designed by Miss Frances Doane, and the class pins and rings by Miss Marion E. Allen. The last ladder play "Pomander Walk," by Louis N. Parker will be given May 17, 18 and June 15. The results of the Radcliffe Athletic Association elections were: President, Miss Alice Read '19; vice-president, Miss Margaret Kent '20; treasurer, Miss Alice Kelley '20; secretary, Miss Augusta Roberts '21; and tennis chairman, Miss Bernice Wilbur '20.

ALIEN PASSPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED

United States House of Representatives Passes Measure to
Give President Power to Regulate
Movement of Spies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Flood Passport Bill, which gives the President greater power over the issuance of passports and in restricting travel during the war, has been passed by the House without a division. The legislation was recommended by the President, and is designed to give the Government more power over the movement of spies in this country. The bill, which now goes to the Senate, gives the President power to restrict by proclamation the departure of persons from and their entry into the United States except under certain specific conditions. The bill will make it unlawful, except under regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the President:

"For any alien to depart from or enter, or attempt to depart from or enter, the United States, unless and until he shall have secured from such official or department as the President shall designate permission to depart or enter, as the case may be."

"For any person to transport, or attempt to transport, from or into the United States another person, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the departure or entry of such other person is forbidden by this act."

"For any person knowingly to make any false statement in an application for permission to depart from or enter the United States with intent to induce or secure the granting of such permission either for himself or for another."

"For any person knowingly to use, or attempt to use, any permit or evidence of permission to depart or enter not issued and designed for his use."

"For any person to forge, counterfeit, mutilate, or alter, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered, any permit or evidence of permission to depart from or enter the United States."

"For any person knowingly to use, or attempt to use, any false, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered permit, or evidence of permission, or any permit or evidence of permission which, though originally valid, has become or been made void or invalid."

PRISONERS BROUGHT FROM PORTO RICO

AN ATLANTIC PORT—An American steamship, which reached here today from Porto Rico, had on board as prisoners Gerard Leibsch, a German veterinary surgeon of San Juan, convicted of offering bribes to soldiers in the army to desert upon their arrival in France and go over to the German side; and Florencio Romero, a wealthy Porto Rican, convicted of spreading literature against the draft and of attempting to form an anti-militaristic league. Each had been sentenced to four years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

The ship brought 3,000,000 pounds of sugar.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Harvard Cosmopolitan Club at its annual election chose the following officers to take office at its next meeting, May 17: President, Francisco Vela of Mexico City; first vice-president, Jorge V. Manach of Cuba; second vice-president, Reginald G. Trotter of Toronto; secretary, Gordon W. Allport of Cleveland; treasurer, Herman F. Reich of Sunbury, Penn.

MINEOLA-PITTSBURGH FLIGHT

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Lieut. George Flaichaire, the French flying ace, completed his flight from Mineola, L. I., to Pittsburgh yesterday, making a landing at the Carnegie Tech Aviation Field at 6 o'clock. Lieutenant Flaichaire left Mineola at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and made the last lap of his flight in good time without incident.

NEW YORK DRY CONFERENCE

ALBANY, N. Y.—An attempt to force Governor Whitman to call an extra session of the Legislature to again consider ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment is the main business of a conference of prohibitionists called here this afternoon.

MERGER DECLARED VALID

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Merger in 1906 of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian Church and consolidation of their church property was declared valid today by the Supreme Court.

PROHIBITION IS ISSUE IN NEVADA

Former Governor Oddie Is Expected to Oppose Governor
Boyle, Who Is Candidate for
Reelection—Both Are Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RENO, Nev.—The controlling issue in Nevada politics is prohibition. Both party organizations and the politicians of both parties are endeavoring to avoid it, but the contest—within the Republican and Democratic parties—is a fight between the wets and the dries.

The Republicans have thus far two candidates for governor—Mr. Kearney, who is not a committed prohibitionist, and Mr. Fulmer, who is an avowed pro-liquor office-seeker. It is expected that former Governor Oddie will announce his intention to seek the Republican nomination for governor. His platform will be for bone-dry prohibition.

In the Democratic ranks the line-up is equally clear. Governor Boyle is a candidate for reelection. He signed the initiative prohibition measure now pending before the people. He has repeatedly declared himself for prohibition. He urged President Wilson to support nation-wide prohibition as a war measure.

When Emmet Boyle was elected in 1914, prohibition was not an issue in any sense, nor was it mentioned in the platform of either party. When it became an issue by initiative petition, Governor Boyle endorsed it. He will be opposed in the primaries by S. M. Pickett of Reno.

Mr. Pickett, in announcing his candidacy against Governor Boyle, made prohibition the overshadowing issue before the Democratic voters. He declared himself for personal liberty in the "fullest sense." Mr. Pickett also signed a telegram to the President in opposition to national prohibition during the war. He has taken upon himself the leadership of the anti-prohibition campaign in the Democratic ranks and is the candidate of the wets.

The Republican candidate for senator, E. E. Roberts, is against it, and voted against the federal amendment when it came before the House.

It is very unlikely that any candidate for office in Nevada can weather the campaign without an open declaration, either for or against prohibition; and every candidate for the Legislature will have to declare his position on the federal amendment.

SECOND CLASS MAIL ADVANCE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Increase of postage on second-class mail matter and the institution of a zone system were opposed Sunday afternoon at the May meeting of the Springfield Central Labor Union. Secretary W. Lewis Collins has written to the congressmen requesting them to bring about a repeal of the second-class postage provision of the War Revenue Act, which goes into effect in July of this year. It is said that this act would establish a disastrous effect on many publications of educational value, including labor papers. Action has been taken here on an appeal from the New York State Federation of Labor.

The working of the new act has been described by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as follows:

"A new menace has presented itself to the free press of our country, in a legislative proposal to tax unduly printed matter contained under the rules of second-class postage. Under the guise of a war revenue measure it is not only proposed to increase postage rates on second-class matter from 1 to 2 cents a pound, but also intends to apply a zone system and thereby practically increase the cost of carrying printed matter from 1 cent a pound to 10 cents a pound. No such exorbitant rate as this exists for any class of matter for the longest world's route, even in war time."

"It is argued that the printing industry will be seriously affected, that the large publications will be cut down their circulation, while the smaller ones will go out of business."

"The most serious phase of this pernicious legislation is that it creates a sectionalized press. That is, instead of having publications with a large and varied circulation, we will have publications that will appeal to the bigotry and narrowness of the section in which they are published, and if this legislation becomes effective and is allowed to continue, it will mean the denationalization of our country."

TROOPS GOING TO FRANCE RAPIDLY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States is now shipping small armies to France in response to the allied appeal for reserves. During May and June contemplated shipments will more than equal the fighting strength of the combined Belgian and Portuguese forces on the west front. July and August will show a slight decline in the average, as added tonnage is turned to the task of getting across newly needed supplies in increased quantities.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Degrees were conferred today, upon 32 graduates of the University of Vermont, of whom 33

STRINGENT LAW AGAINST I. W. W.

South Dakota Adopts Radical
Legislation—Home Guard
Companies Aiding in Preven-
tion of Acts of Lawlessness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—The law passed by the special session in the attempt to put a stop to actions which were charged to members of the I. W. W. in this State is being discussed as one of the most radical attempts at legisla- tion along that line ever attempted. For a number of years members of the Industrial Workers of the World have poured into the State at harvest time and demanded wages which the farmers called exorbitant, and with their camps at all main railway centers, have attempted to prevent men working except at the wage they demanded, and further attempted to enforce their decree by beating many who had the temerity to accept employment at any other terms. They were also charged with burning of grain stacks and throwing out fire and slipping bars of iron into shocks to damage threshing machines, and doing many such acts as made their presence a menace.

Last year they were kept well in hand by the activities of the Home Guard companies breaking up their hampers as soon as located, and arresting their leaders, and ordering the others to move on, with the result that the harvest of last year was gathered and threshed with less trouble and damage than for many years, as real workers came to the State to help with the harvest when they felt that they could without being molested.

The new law provides: "Criminal Syndicalism is hereby defined as any doctrine or practice which teaches, practices or advocates crime, sabotage (sabotage as used in this act means willful and malicious damage or injury to the property of another), violence or other methods of terrorism, or the destruction of life or property, for the accomplishment of social, economic industrial, or political ends. The advocacy, teaching, support, practice or furtherance of any such doctrine, whether by act, speech or writing, or by any means or in any matter whatsoever, is hereby declared to be a felony and punishable as such, as in this act provided."

The destruction of property by the "planting" of phosphorus or any other such means is included in the specific provisions, along with other restrictions, and the minimum penalty is fixed at one year in the penitentiary and a fine of \$100, with the maximum 25 years imprisonment and a fine of \$1000.

Shipbuilder Paroled

Seattle Men Arrested for Distributing
Anti-War Publications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Further circulation of literature issued by the International Bible Students Association will result in prosecution under the Espionage Act, according to a statement made by Clarence L. Reames, special assistant to the Attorney-General, at the hearing of nine men held in his office after their arrest for distributing what are said to be anti-war publications. All of the nine men were paroled, but this does not mean that the men will not be under surveillance. Among the defendants paroled is Herman G. Babcock, of the Meacham and Babcock Shipbuilding Company, now engaged in almost \$3,000,000 worth of work for the Government, by contract. Mr. Babcock said that he would not take human life under any provocation, that he would not subscribe for Liberty bonds, although his firm had done so, since he did not believe in war, but that he as well as his co-defendants would refrain from distributing any more literature unless it were censored by the district attorney, or by assistant United States Attorney Reames.

Espionage Act Conviction in Porto Rico

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Gerard Liebsch has been sentenced here to four years imprisonment and a \$5000 fine for conviction under the Espionage Act. Liebsch, although having served in the United States Army, was accused of having advised men who had registered in the draft to surrender to the enemy when they reached France.

Recruiting Officers Gassed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Details of the workings of what they believe to be a German scheme to retard recruiting work have been made public by officials of the local recruiting office. The building was flooded with a poisonous gas, it is reported. The recruiting staff was temporarily indisposed. That the gas which penetrated the building and affected the recruiting officers was developed in a criminal manner, there remains no doubt in the thought of the army officials concerned. It is said, "The gassing" followed shortly upon the discovery of a dictaphone connected with the recruiting offices.

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Absolute support of the United States Government in its "struggle for freedom" cooperation with the President "in his aim to safeguard democracy throughout the world," and to do only such things as can be endorsed by the State Department of the United States Gov-

ernment, are pledged anew by the executive committee of the American School Peace League in its annual report. This is stated to be "in line with the general aim of the league, which has always been to lay the foundation for a durable peace, for which the United States is now fighting."

William Howard Taft is honorary president of the association, Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools in Cincinnati, is president and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston is secretary.

Establishment of a sub-department on internationalism in the children's departments of public libraries is a new line of work that has been started. A recommendation that May 18 be observed as "International day" in children's departments has met with favor and it is believed that many libraries throughout the country including Alaska will so mark the day.

CHIEF RABBI OF SERBIA SPEAKS

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Alkalay
Praises Motives of United
States in Entering the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The Chief Rabbi of Serbia, the Rev. Dr. Isaac Alkalay, said in an address in Temple Israel in Boston on Sunday that the United States before the war was misunderstood in Europe, but now it has shown capacity to serve mankind. "Your entrance into the war," he said, "was not for material gain, not for a land acquisition, but to see to it that the suffering nations shall have plenty, not of land, but of the things that count more than land, more than anything in life—freedom, love and brotherhood."

"The enactment of the present world drama," he said, "unhappily found its pretext in little Serbia. What has followed every one knows and every one regrets. But in our sorrow, and even reduced to practical penury, we have this consolation, that we are not only fighting for our existence but for world justice and the liberation of humanity."

"It is to the highest honor of the American Republic that it is sending material aid, and, above all, its sons, to help free the world from tyranny and barbarism."

Of the condition of Jews in Serbia, Dr. Alkalay said they enjoy every right accorded the rest of the people, and the rights are many. They are not restricted in any cases, religious, economic, or political. The Government supports the spread of Jewish teachings and contributes toward their religious development.

He spoke at length of the sacrifices made by the Jews of Serbia, as well as those of France, England, Italy and the United States, to bring about victory.

MASONS MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of nearly 900 Masonic lodges in the State of New York are gathering in this city to attend the one hundred and thirty-seventh annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New York. The communication will be held in the Grand Lodge room in the Masonic Hall, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, tomorrow afternoon. Thomas Penney of Buffalo, the grand master, will preside during the proceedings, and will be assisted by Robert Robertson, acting deputy grand master.

The following past grand masters are expected to be present and take part in the proceedings: Col. John W. Voorman, William Sherer, Justice Townsend Scudder, Charles Smith, and Justice S. Nelson Sawyer.

The communication will continue until Thursday afternoon.

WAR CHEST PLAN TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

HARTFORD, Conn.—A meeting of the Connecticut State Council of Defense will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol, in Hartford, Tuesday, May 7 at 2 p. m., for the discussion of the community war chest plan.

Anson Collier of Glens Falls, N. Y., will be present and tell of the Glens Falls war chest plan. Representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross, which are understood not to be in favor of the war chest plan, will present their views and an opportunity for a general discussion of the subject will be had with a view of affording the State Council of Defense an opportunity of receiving full information both for and against the project before deciding the question of such a plan for the State of Connecticut.

MEXICAN CONSUL IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Fernando H. Sanguesa has been appointed consul for Mexico in Montreal. The position has been vacant for some time and Mr. Sanguesa believes that his appointment indicates a desire to get down to more stable business conditions and the resumption of trade relations between Canada and Mexico, at one time of considerable proportions, with a direct line of steamships in operation between the two countries.

HAWAII'S PINEAPPLE OUTPUT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—It is estimated that the pineapple output for Hawaii in 1915 will be 3,000,000 cases, a case containing from six to 48 cans. In 1917 the pack was approximately 2,600,000 cases. About one-half of the 1918 winter pack has been purchased by the United States Government for its soldiers.

ST. LOUIS CLEARING ITSELF OF GERMAN

Loyalists of the City Are Taking
Action to Change German
Names and to Stop Use of the
German Language Altogether

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Loyalists in St. Louis have undertaken concerted action to eliminate the German influence from the city, to abolish German-inspired institutions, eradicate German names in business places, streets and organizations and take away the last vestige of excuse for any reference to St. Louis as a "German town." Bills are being prepared for introduction into the municipal assembly to change the names of streets having German appellations to something more in accord with Americanism.

An effort to put an immediate end to the printing of official municipal proceedings in German in a German language newspaper resulted in the side-tracking of the measure by the Board of Aldermen and the enactment of a substitute measure to print a municipal newspaper. The City Record, to publish all official proceedings. This effort was sponsored by Mayor Kiel, himself of German extraction, and approved by the Board of Aldermen, of which 22 of the 28 members have unmistakable German names.

This led to the office of G. A. Buder, president of the German-American Press Association, publishers of the Westliche Post, the journal now printing the official proceedings under a contract, to make the Post an English paper in the event that its Associated Press franchise could be retained.

The St. Louis branch of the National Security League has launched a campaign against the publication of newspapers or periodicals in the German language. President George M. Brown of the local branch has announced that it is probable that a mass meeting will be called to register the feeling of St. Louisans against the use of a language that is obnoxious to American soldiers and civilians alike. He takes the position that Germans residing in this country have a "duty to speak the English language as well as to learn to count American currency."

Rolla Wells, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank for the Eighth District, denounced the publication of German newspapers in America.

Jackson Johnson, president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, advocates the elimination of German newspapers and the abolition of German courses in American schools.

As an instance of the steady changing of names from those of Hun phraseology to something less objectionable, that of the Bonair Hotel, formerly the Berlin, is cited. Guests refused to remain unless the name was changed. This was done in an informal ceremony, and a petition was then circulated in the neighborhood asking the Board of Aldermen to change the name of Berlin Avenue to something more American.

German clubs and social organizations are considering changes of name, and even the celebrated Liederkranz Club, a rallying place for St. Louis German-Americans for a generation has been asked by some of its membership to change its name to the American Club. The minutes of the club are now kept in English, the substitution for German having been made recently. The singing of German songs in the clubhouse has been prohibited.

FOURTEEN ARRESTED ON BRITISH STEAMER

AN ATLANTIC PORT — Fourteen persons, one a German, were arrested when a British steamship arrived here yesterday, from a South American port. Government officials met the vessel, and subjected the passengers to a thorough examination.

The German, it was said, was placed under guard by the quartermaster of the ship soon after he had boarded the vessel, and was not allowed to appear on deck during the voyage. In their search for concealed documents the government agents even broke two hollow canes that he carried, and also seized phonograph records found in his baggage.

Many papers found in possession of other passengers, and members of the crew were confiscated. Names of the persons detained and the reasons for which they were detained were withheld. They will be given a hearing by a special board of inquiry, it was announced.

Passengers said that more than the usual precautions were displayed by the ship's officers on the voyage. Cans were spread over all portholes, no smoking was allowed on deck, and several times passengers were ordered to remain in their cabins.

WHEATON COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

NORTON, Mass.—May Day exercises at Wheaton College will be held here next Saturday when the Boston Authors Club, of which President Cole is a member, will be guests of the college. The commencement exercises will begin with the baccalaureate sermon, Sunday, June 9, and close Tuesday, June 11. On account of war conditions, the exercises are being simplified and shortened, the college closing on Tuesday instead of Wednesday as usual. The president's reception, senior play and student socials are being omitted.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

GUELPH, Ont.—Their Excellencies, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, have planned to make an extended tour of Western Ontario and will arrive in

this city on June 6 and remain over until the 8th. A program for their entertainment will be mapped out by the civic reception committee and forwarded to Ottawa. In accordance with a stipulation contained in a letter from Lieut.-Col. H. G. Henderson, military secretary, any hospitality provided by the city must conform strictly to the regulations of the Food Controller.

HARVARD OVERSEERS IN TWO-DAY MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—A special two-days' meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College will be held next Monday and Tuesday, according to an announcement today. The following program has been arranged:

Monday, 10 a. m.—Stated meeting of the Board in University Hall, Cambridge, 12 m.—Visit the German and Peabody Museums. 1 p. m.—Luncheon at the Peabody Museum. 2:30 p. m.—Inspection of the Radio School, and Harvard War Activities, including Fresh Pond and the Trenches. 7:30 p. m.—By invitation of President Lowell, the members of the Corporation and of the Board of Overseers will dine with him at his residence.

Tuesday, 10 a. m.—Adjourned meeting of the board at University Hall, Cambridge. 12 m.—Meetings of visiting committees. 1:30 p. m.—By invitation of the board of governors of the Harvard Club of Boston, members of the Corporation and of the Board of Overseers will lunch at the Harvard Club, 374 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

INCOME TAX CASE FINDING IS REVERSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The decision of the United States District Court in favor of Alvah Crocker and others, trustees, against John F. Mhiley, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, for the return of income taxes paid under protest, has been reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The judgment for the trustees in the lower court was for \$550,000 with interest.

In the opinion of the circuit court of appeals, the legislative intent of the scheme for taxation of incomes so far as it affects incomes, "such as the plaintiff has received, was to treat them as arising or accruing to the trustees collectively, rather than to the individual beneficiaries for whose ultimate benefit they were received," and the taxes for the years in question were lawfully assessed and collected.

ANOTHER GERMAN ALLIANCE DISSOLVED

COLUMBUS, O.—The German-American Alliance of Cincinnati today filed a certificate with the Secretary of State Fulton, asking for a dissolution of its charter.

Last week the Ohio Anti-Saloon League asked Attorney-General McChesney to bring court action to dissolve the alliance and Mr. McChesney announced he would proceed within a few days unless the alliance asked for revocation of its charter.

The Anti-Saloon League charged the alliance's charter showed it was organized for the purpose of spreading German ideals.

COLLECTION OF OIL TAX RULED ILLEGAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the judgment of the courts for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, holding illegal the collection of a production tax on oil companies by the State.

The taxes were assessed against lands owned by Indians and taxed for them through the Federal Interior Department to the Gypsy Oil Company, Indian Territory Oil Company, the Oklahoma Oil Company, and Barnesdale Oil Company.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Middlebury College, at its 118th commencement today, awarded degrees to a class of 50, 35 of whom were women. Most of the men left the institution, before completing the course, to join the colors, and also seized phonograph records found in his baggage.

Many papers found in possession of other passengers, and members of the crew were confiscated. Names of the persons detained and the reasons for which they were detained were withheld. They will be given a hearing by a special board of inquiry, it was announced.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by President John M. Thomas on Gov. Horace P. Graham of New York, Abraham I. Elkus, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, and W. B. C. Stickney, an attorney of Rutland.

FORMER COLUMBIA MAN A DESERTER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles Francis Phillips, a former Columbia student, who refused to obey military orders at Camp Upton, because he claimed he was a conscientious objector, was today marked as a deserter from the United States Army. Federal and police authorities were asked to apprehend him. He is believed to have fled to Mexico.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Newfoundland began daylight saving on Sunday night. At midnight the clocks were advanced one hour. The new time will prevail until the first Sunday in October.

SOCIALISTS SEEK ST. PAUL VICTORY

Their Candidate for Mayor Is
Credited With Second High-
est Vote in Primaries—Aided
by Labor and Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Socialists who are making a strong effort to elect a Mayor of their party and three union labor councilmen at the city election on May 7, made the strongest showing in the history of the party in St. Paul at the primaries. Julius F. Emme, Socialist, ran second to L. C. Hodgson for the two nominations, in a field of seven candidates, which included a former Mayor, Winn Powers. Mr. Emme obtained 7000 votes and Mr. Hodgson 11,500, the latter polling the largest number of votes ever given to a mayoralty candidate at the St. Paul primaries. Emme's strength was 3500 votes greater than that received when he was a candidate for the council, under the city's commission form of government two years ago.

The contest was enlivened by the entry of a trio of labor candidates for the council, three of whom were nominated in the total of 12. Six of the 12 will be elected at the May election. It is believed that a large part of the labor vote went to Emme for Mayor, and he received the support of many pro-Germans. Mr. Emme was born in Germany, though he came to this country with his parents when an infant, and was educated in the schools here. Since the entry of the United States into the war he has stood on the national Socialist anti-war platform and program adopted at the St. Louis convention, and two months ago he was the principal in a riot at Duff, Minn., when a crowd mobbed him while he was making an anti-war speech. He was arrested on a charge of instigating a riot, but later was released.

His opponent, Mr. Hodgson, is secretary to Mayor V. R. Irvin, and has been active in Liberty Loan and other patriotic work. He is best known to the people of St. Paul as a newspaper writer and poet. He has been a newspaper reporter, sporting writer, secretary to the Speaker of the State House of Representatives, secretary to the State Textbook Committee of the Department of Education, and secretary to two of the city's mayors. He is making a strong campaign on loyalty and anti-Socialistic lines. Unless the sentiment shown at the primaries is overturned, he will be elected by a good majority, and St. Paul will fall to join Minneapolis and Stillwater in the list of cities whose mayors are Socialists.

FLOWERING PLUM AT ARBORETUM

Blossoming Shrubs at Jamaica
Plain Are Inspected by Class
Under Professor Jack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Nothing in the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain is more beautiful just now than the flowering plum known botanically as Prunus Nigra. Two splendid specimens are to be found not far from the Forest Hills entrance and both are fairly smothered in blossoms. Professor Jack introduced his walking class to these trees Saturday at the beginning of a two hours' tramp through the Arboretum grounds.

In the shrub garden near by, several plants of forsythia were found to be blooming far better than those in the large collection on the hillside. A visit to the private collection showed that the common privet, Ligustrum vulgare and its variety foliolosum, were still carrying large numbers of last year's berries. Prof. Jack said that the common privet was not a native American but came from Europe. Its seeds have been scattered by the birds, however, and it is often found growing wild.

Much of the morning was spent on the side of Bussey Hill, where the birches are located. The birch collection in the Arboretum is a large one and so arranged that the trees can be easily studied and compared. The members of the class were told that Betula lenta and Betula lutea, the black and the yellow birches, were often confused in the minds of people not very familiar with them. The former is really the black birch but the lumbermen of northern New England always speak of Betula lutea as the black birch, although it is properly the yellow birch. The black birch is also known as the cherry and as the sweet birch. The reason was made plain when a twig was broken off and its odor noted. The sap has the flavor of wintergreen and according to Prof. Jack much of the oil of wintergreen sold in the open market is really made from the black birch. The tiny dots on the twigs of the gray birch were pointed out as an interesting feature. Following these dots were found to grow larger and finally to develop into the long narrow strips crosswise the bark on the trunk.

The canoe birch was described as the hardest of all the family, it being found as far north as the Arctic Circle. It is also known as the white and as the silver birch. Several handsome specimens are growing in the Arboretum collection. Many people fail to distinguish between the canoe or white birch and the gray birch. As Professor Jack requested his class to observe, the canoe birch has much wider spreading branches than its relative and is altogether a handsomer and more stately tree. The catkins of the gray birch are produced singly

for the most part, while those of the canoe birch are borne in clusters. Even the canoe birch is not readily recognized by the uninitiated when it is young and does not get its characteristic white bark for 10 or 15 years. The young twigs and branches are almost as dark colored as those of the black birch, but constantly grow lighter as they grow older. In the Arboretum the lower limbs are near the ground, but when the canoe birch grows in the woods the lower limbs are soon lost and the bark can be taken off in large sheets, a fact which the Indians discovered long ago. It was because this bark was used freely for the making of light boats that the name of canoe birch was given to the tree. The bark is remarkably impervious to water. It may be kept under water for several days and yet will burn freely as soon as removed, because of the oil it contains. The white birch is not common in Eastern New England, but the gray birch is to be found everywhere, growing quickly and throwing up suckers from the earth.

OWNERS ASKED TO STOP USING COAL

Boston Committee Sends Out No-
tice to Office Buildings, Stores
and Apartment Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Owners of offices and buildings, stores and apartment houses are asked to stop using coal at once, if possible, without subjecting the tenants to undue hardship, in a statement from Robert B. Stone of the Boston Coal Committee, today. The statement which refers to a recent order from James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, asking all householders to stop furnace fires on May 1, follows:

"While Mr. Storrow's appeal is not addressed in terms to the owners of office buildings, stores, or apartment houses, nevertheless in Boston they also use much coal for heating purposes and ought without fail to comply with the spirit of the appeal."

"The Boston fuel committee urgently requests that they, too, cease burning coal for heating purposes as soon as it is possible to save coal by so doing without subjecting tenants to undue hardship. The tenants on their part should appreciate the necessities of the situation and cooperate."

"As Mr. Storrow has said: 'The people of New England should realize that there is going to be a shortage of coal as long as the war lasts. If we expect to get through next winter without individual suffering and without the closing of many war industries, it will be necessary for every one to cut down the use of coal.'"

BOHEMIAN LEADER WARMLY GREETED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Prof. Thomas Garigue Masaryk, leader of 12,000,000 Czechs-Slovaks in their effort to escape from the yoke of Austrian rule, was greeted by thousands of Bohemians on his arrival here on Sunday on his way to Washington, where he will present a plea for the freedom of Bohemia to President Wilson. Professor Masaryk, who is hailed as the Garibaldi of Bohemia, was a member of the Vienna Parliament and of the faculty of the University of Prague. Shortly after the war broke out he fled from Austria and became a leader of the Czech-Slovak revolution, inaugurating a mighty movement for an independent Bohemia.

WAR CHEST DRIVE PLANNED

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Introduction of a War Chest campaign in this town will take place at mass meetings to be held here and at Wellesley Hills and Wellesley Farms on Sunday evening, May 19. After the town census has been taken the drive will start on May 20. Using the census cards, 10 teams, numbering more than 100 men, will make a thorough canvass of every home, seeking pledges for monthly contributions to the War Chest for the duration of the war. John J. Hardy is chairman of the War Chest committee and Leonard W. Cronkrite is campaign manager and has charge of all committees and workers.

MR. ENDICOTT NOT CANDIDATE

BOSTON, Mass.—Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts, has issued a statement definitely announcing that he is not to be considered as a candidate for governor next fall, nor for any other political office. His name has been mentioned in political circles as a possibility, but he declares that he has neither the time nor the inclination to accept political preferment.

CONVICTS LET OUT ON PAROLE

RALEIGH, N. C.—Thirty state convicts, on special parole, were permitted to leave the state prison recently and go without guard to attend the closing session of the North Carolina conference for social service here. They were dressed in civilian clothes, and after the exercises all returned to the prison.

ALIENS BUY BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo.—Every miner in Sweetwater County, and there are approximately 6000, owns a bond of the third Liberty Loan issue. The bulk of the miners are aliens.

KITCHENER'S CUSTOMS RETURNS

KITCHENER, Ont.—The customs returns at this port for the month of April totaled \$101,113.37 or an increase of \$8,380.58 over the same month last year.

SENATE ACCEPTS ESPIONAGE BILL

Amendment Designed to Provide
Punishment for Disloyal Ut-
terances in United States Now
Goes to House for Concurrence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conference report on the amendment to the Espionage Law, designed to punish disloyal utterances and activities prejudicial to the prosecution of the war, has been adopted by the Senate by a vote of 48 to 28. Only two Democrats, Reed of Missouri, and Hardwick of Georgia, voted against the conference report, aligning themselves in opposition to the measure with 24 Republicans.

The conference report now goes to the House for action, and little opposition is expected to develop. As put through the Senate, the amendment, offered by Senator France, to exclude from the operation of the measure persons "who speak the truth for good motives and for justifiable ends," was eliminated. Various senators insisted that this amendment be reinserted in the bill for the protection of freedom of speech, but the majority supported the action of the conferees, who acted on the advice of the Attorney-General. The Department of Justice maintained that such a proviso would go far to nullify the effects of the measure and hamper the effort to reach disloyalists.

The amendment provides punishment of not more than \$10,000 fine or 20 years' imprisonment, or both, for disloyal utterances and activities.

The measure also provides that any employee or official of the Government who "commits any disloyal language or who, in an abusive and violent manner, criticizes the army or navy, or flag of the United States," be at once dismissed from the service. The Postmaster-General is authorized to hold up any mail upon satisfactory evidence that it is a violation of the provisions of this act.

Senator Johnson of California voiced a vigorous protest against enacting the measure, characterizing it as an abridgment of the right of free speech. He deplored the exclusion of the France amendment, saying that it would have saved the bill from imposing an "unconstitutional restriction upon honest criticism."

"Measures such as this do not unite a people," declared Senator Johnson. "They breed discontent; they cause suspicion to stalk all through the land; they make one man to spy upon another; they take a great, virile, brave people and make that people timid and fearful. No matter how you may repress and suppress by legislation with measures such as this, deep down in the hearts of all shall be found distrust of neighbors, insidious suspicion wandering all over the land, and finally the very discontent that every one of us would avoid."

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS IN SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The national executive committee of the American Socialist Party is meeting here to-day. Preparations for the fall elections, the defense of the indictments of leaders in Chicago, and discussion of a special convention are expected to come up. The Socialist Party of St. Louis has asked the national executive committee to call a special convention of the party, but at national offices sentiment through the party is said to be rather to leave the decisions involved to a national meeting of state secretaries, to be held toward the end of June, in conjunction with the new national executive committee of 15, letting this body act as sort of a convention on party problems.

LAST YEAR OF LIQUOR LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—On May 1 the Province of Quebec entered upon its last year of liquor licenses; the provincial Legislature having provided for total prohibition on May 1, 1919. Outside of Montreal, there are a few cities which still remain in the wet column, among these being Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Valleyfield, Granby and St. Johns. Hull, as already stated, went dry on May 1. Montreal has some 250 hotels and restaurants, and about 35 clubs, and a number of retail shop licenses.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Mr. Howard J. T. Falk, secretary of the Social Council in Winnipeg, Man., has been appointed to direct the newly created department of social service in McGill University at a salary of \$3,500 a year. Mr. Falk will arrive in Montreal in the middle of July, after ten years residence in Winnipeg.

WORK-HORSE PARADE

BOSTON, Mass.—Entries for the work-horse parade will be closed Thursday, except in the classes for cavalry and artillery horses. Entries will be

SUFFRAGISTS MAKE CHARGES OF FRAUD

Names on Referendum Petition in Nebraska Alleged to Be Forged and a Majority of the Signatures Challenged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Woman suffragist leaders have been balked in their efforts to defeat in the courts the referendum petition that suspended the limited suffrage law in time to enable them to take part in the Omaha city election, through delays and dilatory tactics of the opposition, but they have returned to the fight by filing an amended petition in the mandamus proceedings against the Secretary of State that bristles with the most direct charges of fraud and forgery.

The new petition charges that 1235 of the 1700 petition sheets, containing 31,450 signatures, are so tainted with fraud, perjury, misrepresentation and illegal certification that they cannot be counted; that 1135 signatures were certified to and secured by boys incapable of circulating and certifying to petitions. The requests of 2161 persons, who say their signatures were got by fraud or misrepresentation, to have their names withdrawn from the petitions are attached. Five thousand of the names are challenged on the ground that although purporting to be signed by voters in the registered area of the State, they do not appear on the current registry lists. This leaves less than 5000 unchallenged names on the petition.

The names of twenty men are given as those who engaged in a systematic course of fraud and forgery in procuring and writing names on the petition, thereby invalidating and making of no effect all the signatures on all the petition sheets circulated by and certified to by them.

The trial of the case will begin shortly. It is expected to take months. The anti-suffrage association, which has apparently employed a group of attorneys to defend the petition, stand by their guns. Handwriting experts from the various banks have gone through the referendum petition and have listed literally thousands of the signatures as ones they are prepared to swear to have been forged, and stand ready to point out, by comparison of signatures, which of the circulators did the forged writing.

CUSTOMS UNION IDEA MEETS OPPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—An article which voices some of the objections raised in Germany to a Central European Customs Union has appeared in the Kölnische Zeitung (Feb. 13) from the pen of a writer in close touch with German economic circles. The writer laments the fact that no representatives of German trade and industry have been invited to take part in the negotiations, so that these eminently interested circles have been given no official information as to the direction in which German commercial policy is tending. Turning to the proposal for giving Poland a personal connection with Austria, he observes: "The actual idea seems to be that, given the establishment of a Polish Empire, which, together with Austria, would be directly under the suzerainty of the Hapsburg crown, a customs union between Poland and Austria would be inevitable, and in order that Germany's exports might be enabled to find their way into Poland Germany would be obliged to join this customs union."

The writer considers that the consequent loss of commercial freedom of action for Germany would be no means be compensated for by the admission of German exports to Poland, inasmuch as they have never been of great importance, and continues: "We may and indeed ought to reflect that the two empires, which are allies in war, may well march onward in harmony with regard to commercial matters, as far as that may be possible, and may, for example, support and encourage each other in all commercial dealings with a third party. It would not be antagonistic to the standpoint of German economic freedom of action as she thinks best if both empires were as far as possible to work out certain ideas in common and unite together in framing a customs' tariff scheme. Such agreements might well serve as a basis for either side in its negotiations with a third party without making it especially dependent, and without preventing it from carrying on an independent economic policy in accordance with the standard set by its economic requirements. Quite apart from a formal customs union, any negotiations with Austria-Hungary aimed at securing preferential terms at the expense of countries standing aloof from the union would be injurious, for it would considerably limit and restrict that most-favored nation clause applied hitherto. New commercial treaties would have to be signed which, while giving special privileges to Austria, would not give the same right to other treaty-making countries. It is not difficult to imagine to what opposition, friction, customs frauds, in short, to what an economic war that would give rise. Such a situation could only result in driving countries still neutral into the arms of Germany's present foe."

What is really required, the writer considers, is that the matter be developed in such a way as would make it quite possible for Germany to resume her activities in the world's markets and to exchange commodities with all the countries on the

globe, and that, too, on the path of the most-favored-nation policy adopted hitherto. It would be quite another matter if Germany's present foes were to attempt to start and carry through an economic war against her after the conclusion of peace. In that case, of course, a close economic combination of the Central Powers against hostile neighboring countries would have to come into being as a necessary counter defensive weapon.

With regard to the various conceptions which are assigned to the term "Mittel-Europa," the writer deprecates that one which connotes an hermetically sealed self-supporting entity, unconnected with the outside world by channels through which should pass the surplus of Germany's superfluous production and the influx of necessary raw materials. Even if, for example, Austria-Hungary were able enormously to increase her output of agricultural produce, and thereby to confer great benefits on her German ally, it must not be forgotten that such an increase of agriculture, of cattle raising, and so forth, would in a comparatively short time reach a certain limit, but that limit would not coincide with the limit of German requirements. Such an increased agricultural production would, in the main, be the task of Hungary, but the authorities in that country and the people themselves would much prefer to increase their industrial output. In either case Germany would suffer, for, on the one hand, her agriculture would be exposed to the flooding of the market by the cheaper products of Austrian and Hungarian agriculture, while, on the other hand, Germany's incomparably greater capacity in industrial production would soon depress Hungarian industry to such an extent that friction would be certain to arise. The right aim must be to endeavor in all seriousness and with ceaseless effort to retain the freedom of movement of each individual country on a common Central European economic basis with an open door to international economy.

TENURE OF ALLOTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, recently received a deputation from the National Union of Allotment Holders, when he dealt with several questions which have recently been troubling many allotment holders. With regard to the tenure of war plots, which at present are only secured until Jan. 1, 1919, Mr. Prothero gave the assurance that it was intended to secure all allotment holders for a period of two years after August next. He also stated that there was no immediate prospect that the compulsory powers granted under the Cultivation of Lands Order would be considered otherwise than as part of the war-time emergency legislation. On the subject of a proposed amendment to the Smallholdings and Allotments Act to secure allotments in place of those the owner of which resumes possession for building or other purposes, Mr. Prothero stated he did not think that at present it would be possible to standardize rents. He approved of the issue of cheap season tickets, under proper safeguards, to allotment holders who could not obtain plots near their homes, but he pointed out that the matter was one for the Board of Trade to deal with. Mr. Prothero refused to commit himself to any opinion regarding the possibility of introducing a clause into the act empowering allotment holders to purchase their plots on the installment system, owing to the time of the Government and the House of Commons being fully occupied with other pressing matters.

SMALL HOLDING COLONIES ACT

Board of Agriculture Reports on Progress in Establishing Farms for Discharged Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report for 1917 of the proceedings of the Small Board of Agriculture under the Small Holding Colonies Act, 1916, has recently been published. By this act the board were empowered to acquire by agreement suitable land for experimental small holding colonies during the war and 12 months afterward, on condition that preference should be given to persons who have served in the naval or military forces during the war. The board are only authorized to acquire a total area of 6000 acres, not more than 4500 acres in England and 2000 in Wales and Monmouth, and they have now taken steps for the acquisition of the full amount.

The estates acquired are four in number, and the report gives particulars with regard to each. The first, comprising an area of 2383 acres, is near Patrington in the East Riding of Yorkshire, about 15 miles from Hull. This property has been hired from the Crown on a lease of 99 years, at a yearly rental of £3277. The board have decided in the interests of the settlers that the estate shall be worked for a time on a profit-sharing basis rather than being divided up at once into small holdings, since they believe that the land could be worked to greater advantage on that basis until experience has shown the extent to which heavy warp land is adapted for the intense crops needed for small holdings.

The second estate is 1000 acres of land on the Crown Estate of Holbeach Marsh in the Holland Division of Lincolnshire, which has been taken on a 99 years' lease at a yearly rental of £1623. It is planned to divide the land into holdings of about ten acres for market-gardening, for which it is specially adapted. The colony will accommodate about 80 settlers, and cottages and buildings are being provided for each holding. At present only two have been taken up and the rest of the estate is being farmed as a whole.

The Heath Hill estate in Shropshire, comprising about 1150 acres, is the third. It forms part of the Duke of Sutherland's Lilleshall estate, and has been purchased for the sum of £40,000. It is calculated that the land will provide about 40 holdings of the dairy and market-gardening type. Finally the board, after consultation with a committee appointed by the Welsh Agricultural Council, have made arrangements for the purchase of an estate of 1345 acres at Pembrey, Carmarthen, for the sum of £30,000, from Lord Ashburnham. This Welsh colony is expected to accommodate about 60 settlers.

The report states that there has been considerable misunderstanding as to the scope of the scheme, and it points out that, while the board hope to be able to find employment for a certain number of disabled men, they can only form a very small proportion of the ultimate settlers, as the colonies were not intended to provide for disabled men as such, but to ascertain by experiment how far small holdings grouped on the colony system on the lines recommended in the report of the departmental committee could be successfully organized. The claims of disabled men will, it states, always receive sympathetic consideration, but their prospective capacity for earning a living on the land must be the first consideration in the selection of applicants. A special form of applica-

tion is issued by the board and after it has been filled up an interview is arranged at a convenient center in order that the suitability of the applicants may be ascertained. Where necessary, the board have been authorized by the Treasury to pay third class railway fare. In cases of applicants discharged from the army who are likely to prove suitable, arrangements are made for them to start work at an early date at one of the colonies for which they have shown a preference. As a rule applicants, after acceptance, will be required to work for wages on the colony for a year before being finally accepted and given a holding.

With regard to the inquiries often made by applicants as to whether advances of capital are made by the State to enable them to take up holdings, the report states that the board have no power to make advances for the purpose, and the idea was expressly negated by the departmental committee on land settlement for soldiers and sailors, who felt there were serious objections to the proposal. The report goes on to say that a considerable number of applicants possess a certain amount of capital, which in some cases may be considered adequate. Out of 178 cases dealt with the board found that 54 applicants had capital of not more than £50; 42 had from £50 to £100; 26 from £100 to £200; 13 from £200 to £400; and only 43 (or less than one-fourth) had practically no capital at all. A certain number of applicants wished to purchase their holdings on the colonies, and where the board own the freehold of the estate they are empowered, subject to sanction from the Treasury and subject to the provisions of Section 15 of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, to dispose of it to the occupiers who may pay for it by periodical installments spread over a term of years. This is, however, impossible at Patrington and Holbeach, where the board hold the land on lease.

MESSAGES EXCHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following telegrams have passed between the Governor of South Australia and the War Office. On March 30 Sir Henry Galloway cabled: "I request you will be good enough to convey to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, British forces in France, from my Government and the people of South Australia the expression of their profound admiration and pride in the matchless valor displayed by the armies under his command in the great battle of the last few days. We have unabated confidence that those magnificent and unconquerable troops will, in due course, achieve a decisive victory over the enemies of civilization, and with their gallant allies secure a lasting and honorable peace of the world." On March 31, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig replied to the Governor of South Australia: "All ranks in France join with me in sending heartfelt thanks to you, the Government and people of South Australia, for your welcome message of confidence and appreciation."

SUFFRAGE PLEA BY SENATOR SHAFROTH

He Charges Inconsistency in Fighting for Democracy and at the Same Time Denying Women the Right to Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Shafroth of Colorado, an ardent supporter of the federal suffrage amendment, introduced in the record on Tuesday a resolution, unanimously adopted by the executive council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at Indianapolis, calling on the United States Senate to pass the suffrage amendment without delay. The executive council which passed this resolution consists of the presidents of the state auxiliaries of the national association in the 48 states. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, America is fighting for the right of self-government for the people of Europe while one-half the people of America are denied that right; and

"Whereas, the ideal of democracy can be defended with increased zeal abroad if it be given practical application at home; and

"Whereas, the votes of the loyal women of America are needed as never before to sustain American ideals at the polls while our men fight for American ideals in the trenches; and

"Whereas, country by country, all Europe is recognizing woman suffrage as a war measure fundamental to democracy. British women, Danish women, Irish women, Russian women, all having been enfranchised since the war began; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we women, in executive council assembled, call on the Senate of the United States to pass the federal suffrage amendment, to the end that America may be strengthened in the fight for democracy abroad by the added strength of her democracy at home; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of the Senate and to the President of the United States."

Speaking to the resolution, the Senator from Colorado said: "This resolution, it seems to me, emphasizes the inconsistency of our position in fighting for democracy and at the same time denying to one-half the people of the United States the right to participate in government. If the Declaration of Independence is true when it says that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, it seems to me we can not consistently contend for the establishment of democracy in other nations as long as we deny it in our own."

"The verity of this fundamental principle of democracy was thought

to be so clear and conclusive that in the same instrument it was declared to be a self-evident truth—that is, one that is not the subject of question or dispute. How, then, can we justify deny to our own mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters the right to pass upon the laws that shall govern all?"

"The resolution further shows that this is a world question. It is not one confined to a state or to the United States. It shows that it is agitating the people of all nations; that it is an evolution in government; that it is proceeding with certainty in its determination in favor of the rights of humanity. Let us end this inconsistency and enthrall all of our people by adopting the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to all of the governed of our states and nation."

TRIBUTE TO W. A. C. IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the War Office announces that excellent reports have been received by the Army Council of the behavior of members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps during the late heavy fighting in France. One party who had been employed at an army school within the area of operations were offered transport to convey them to a safer locality further back. They, however, refused to avail themselves of it on the ground that it would probably be wanted for something more important, and they marched 15 miles back to the place to which they had been ordered. Before leaving, and after all the students at the school had gone, they remained there in a dangerous position feeding relays of officers and men, and assisting in every way possible before they were compelled to leave the place. All reports bear out the fact that the W. A. C. during the crisis have more than justified their existence and have well maintained the credit of the army to which they belong.

YOUNGSTOWN MAY OUTLAW SALOONS

Disclosures in Recent Raid on Alleged Violators of Law May Force Special Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Protests against the re-issuance of liquor licenses to five leading hotels here and to 17 other downtown retail establishments at the end of the current license year, May 27, have been filed with the Mahoning County Board as result of simultaneous raids on these places under the direction of representatives of the State License Commission.

Violations of practically every provision of state and national liquor regulations are listed in the state Liquor Commissioner's charges against these licensees. Selling of liquor to soldiers in uniform, to minors, after hours and on Sunday, and encouragement of immoral persons, are among the offenses charged.

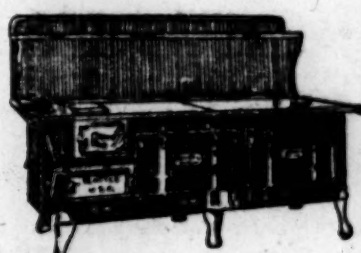
There is a possibility that the development may bring on a local option election in this city, even before the state prohibition vote in November, which is a foregone conclusion. In the state prohibition election last year Youngstown voted dry by a majority of nearly 1000, and has really since that time been waiting for the opportune moment to make a stroke against the liquor traffic. The feeling is that this development may rapidly bring about such a contest.

Feeling against the liquor traffic has been gaining strength in a marked manner since recent disclosures showing the connection between such interests and German propaganda. This further proof of alcohol's constant lawlessness is arousing Youngstown, the city of more than 225 saloons.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WESTERN TEAMS
ARE COMING EAST

Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis to Start First Swing Around the Eastern American League Circuit on Friday

| AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------|
| Won | Lost | Pts | 1917 |
| Boston | 12 | 5 | .708 .492 |
| Cleveland | 5 | 6 | .600 .471 |
| Chicago | 6 | 6 | .500 .528 |
| New York | 8 | 8 | .500 .528 |
| Detroit | 6 | 8 | .429 .453 |
| Philadelphia | 6 | 8 | .429 .453 |
| St. Louis | 6 | 8 | .429 .453 |
| Washington | 5 | 10 | .333 .357 |

RESULTS SATURDAY
New York 5, Boston 4.
Detroit 2, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 1, Washington 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Detroit 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 3, Cleveland 0.

SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Boston at New York; Washington at Philadelphia; Cleveland at Chicago; St. Louis at Detroit.
Tuesday—Boston at Washington; New York at Philadelphia; Cleveland at Chicago; St. Louis at Detroit.
Wednesday—Boston at Washington; New York at Philadelphia; Cleveland at Chicago; St. Louis at Detroit.
Thursday—Boston at Washington; New York at Philadelphia; Cleveland at Chicago; St. Louis at Detroit.
Friday—St. Louis at Boston; Detroit at New York; Chicago at Philadelphia; Cleveland at Washington.
Saturday—St. Louis at Boston; Detroit at New York; Chicago at Philadelphia; Cleveland at Washington.
Sunday—Chicago at Cleveland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—This week, Friday, will see the western clubs of the American League making their first swing around the eastern circuit in the championship baseball pennant race of 1918, with St. Louis, opening at Boston, Chicago at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Washington and Detroit at New York. These clubs will end their tour May 29.

The games played by the eastern clubs to date have shown that at the present time the Boston Red Sox are considerably stronger than any other team in this section of the American League. Despite the loss of several of the stars of 1917 through enlistments, including the captain and manager, the world champions of 1916 appear to be fully as strong, if not a little stronger, than in 1917. The addition of Pitcher Bush, Outfielder Strunk, Third Baseman McInnis and Outfielder and Catcher Schang from the Philadelphia Athletics, appears to have offset the loss of Pitcher Shore, Infielder McNally, Third Baseman Gardner, Outfielder Lewis and Captain and Manager Barry. It will now be interesting to see what the Boston club can do when it faces the strongest teams of the West.

Cleveland and Chicago appear to be the strongest of the four western clubs. Chicago is fully as impressive as last year and unless the White Sox lose the services of some star, like Jackson, through the call to the colors, it is hardly possible that they will not play fully as good ball this summer as last, and that should be good enough to keep them up around the top of the list.

The Cleveland club looks very good and if it holds its present players throughout the season should make things interesting for all comers. With Bagby, Covelleskie and Coumbe doing good work in the pitcher's box, the team certainly looks strong.

Detroit and St. Louis appear to have the same characteristics of past years, very good one day and very poor the next. When spring training was well advanced, reports from the Detroit camp indicated that the Tiger's pitching staff would be stronger this year than last, as W. F. Donovan, former manager of the New York Americans, had improved his work greatly. To date, the championship race has not seemed to bear this out, and unless the improvement comes pretty soon this club will hardly be regarded as a serious contender for one of the first three places.

Manager Hendricks at St. Louis has a team which gives a wonderful exhibition of batting one day and then falls down the next. The team's attack appears to be better than its defense, the same as with the New York Americans, and it will have to bolster up the defense if it is to keep in the running.

DETROIT DEFEATS
CHICAGO WHITE SOX

DETROIT, Mich.—A poor return by Leibold of Heilmann's long sacrifice fly with the bases filled in the eighth inning enabled Detroit to win from Chicago, 3 to 2 Sunday afternoon. Bush drove a fast one through the pitcher's box. Cobb was hit by a pitched ball and Veatch duplicated Bush's drive, filling the bases.

Bush scored on Heilmann's fly and Cobb scored when Leibold's throw went between third and the plate. Gandil drove in both of the visitors' runs with a three-base hit in the fourth. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit.....0 1 0 0 0 0 2 x—3 6 2
Chicago.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 3
Batteries—Dauks, Jones and Yebo; Spencer; Danforth and Schalk. Winning pitcher—Jones.

ST. LOUIS WINS FROM
CLEVELAND, 3 TO 0

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Sotheron bested Covelleskie in a pitchers' duel and St. Louis shut out Cleveland, 3 to 0, Sunday. St. Louis made its hits count, while Cleveland, owing to good sup-

port behind Sotheron's masterly twirling, was helpless when his meant runs. Five double plays were features. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis.....1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 x—3 10 2
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 2
Batteries—Sotheron and Nunamaker; Covelleskie, Enzmann and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Covelleskie.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Princeton varsity lawn tennis team defeated Lafayette in their dual meet at Princeton, Saturday, 5 matches to 4.

The Lehigh varsity lacrosse team easily defeated the Yale varsity at South Bethlehem, Saturday, 15 points to 0.

The Johns Hopkins University lacrosse team defeated the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Saturday, 5 to 4.

Rutgers College defeated New York University in their dual track and field meet at New Brunswick, N. J., Saturday, 61 points to 41.

The Annapolis Academy track team defeated the Lehigh varsity in their dual meet at Annapolis, Saturday, 93.1-3 points to 52-3.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology lawn tennis team easily defeated the Harvard varsity at Cambridge, Saturday, 5 matches to 1.

Bowdoin and Bates College lawn tennis teams divided the honors in their dual competition at Brunswick, Me., Saturday, each winning three matches.

L. R. Davis '20, has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania basketball team for next year. He played center on last winter's championship five.

The Columbia University lawn tennis team defeated the University of Pennsylvania in their dual meet at New York, Saturday, 6 to 0. This was the fifth straight victory for Columbia.

The freshman class won the annual spring track and field meet of Yale University, Saturday, with 52 points. The sophomores were second with 45, while the seniors were last with only 3.

Maurice Risley won the chief trophy in the Atlantic City Country Club spring golf tournament, Saturday, by defeating F. W. Knight of the Aronimink Club of Philadelphia, in the final round, 1 up.

The Princeton University track team defeated Columbia University in a dual meet at Princeton, Saturday, 66½ points to 41½. Erdman of Princeton was high individual scorer with first in the 120 and 220-yard hurdles and third in the running broad jump.

The Fall River Rovers met the Bethlehem Steel soccer football team at Pawtucket, Saturday, in the final match for the soccer championship of the United States, and at the end of two hours of playing the score was 2 goals each. All of the goals were made in the first half.

The Harvard freshman track team defeated Phillips Andover Academy at Andover, Saturday, in their dual meet, 60 to 48. C. G. Krogness, captain of the Harvard team, was the individual star, winning the high and low hurdles and shot-put, taking second in the broad jump and tying with two of his team-mates for first in the high jump.

The Cornell University track team defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track team in a dual meet at Ithaca, Saturday, by 82 points to 44. I. C. Dresser of Cornell, individual intercollegiate cross-country champion, won the two-mile run in 9m. 22.2-5s., which is faster than the college record, but slower than T. S. Barna's intercollegiate mark.

Villar Kyronen of the Millrose Athletic Association won the eighth annual modified Marathon run from the Bronx to the New York City Hall, Saturday, covering the 12½ miles in 1h. 10m. 20s. Charles Pores of the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station was second in 1h. 10m. 45s., and Hannes Kolehmainen of the Meadowbrook Club was third in 1h. 11m. 53s.

Mercersburg Academy won the Middle Atlantic interscholastic track and field championship meet at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Saturday with 55 points. Beck of Harrisburg Technical School was the individual high scorer with 17 points to his credit. Allan Swede of Mercersburg established a new record for the two-mile run, when he won the event in 9m. 51.2-5s.

KAUAI ISLAND TO BE DRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Island of Kauai will go dry on July 1, the Board of Liquor Commissioners having announced that it will not renew the liquor-selling permits which expire on that date. This is the second island of the Hawaiian group to go dry, as prohibition became effective on the Island of Oahu recently under an executive order issued by the President.

ISLAND NEGROES IMPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MIAMI, Fla.—The arrival here of Negroes from Nassau, New Providence Island, Bahamas, has relieved the labor situation. One boat brought 82, another 49, and three boats were reported en route with additional laborers.

OREGON AGGIES
WIN TRACK MEET

Defeat University of Oregon in Annual Event by Score of 88 to 46—Eikelman High Scorer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Oregon Agricultural College won the annual track and field meet here Saturday from the University of Oregon, 88 to 46. The Aggies' victory was no surprise, and after they had obtained a lead in the shotput they steadily increased their margin until the close of the meet.

Eikelman, of Corvallis, was high point winner, with 17, and Foster, of Oregon, was second, with 15 points. No records were broken or touched. Practically all the veteran athletes of both institutions now are in the army or navy.

Probably the best mark of the day was made by Foster, who ran the 100-yard dash in 10s. Mattox, of the Agriculturalists, was a close second. Captain Coleman, of Corvallis, easily won the mile in 4m. 39.4-5s., which is deemed good, considering the earliness of the season. Scea, of Corvallis, defeated Coleman in the half-mile, winning from his teammate in the last 50 yards. The Aggies took all three places in the mile, two miles and pole vault.

The 440-yard dash was a close race, Montague, Oregon, winning by a small margin, with Scea of O. A. C. second. The 120-yard high hurdles was perhaps the most exciting race, Eikelman, of the Aggies, winning by inches only over Wilson, Oregon, and Radcliffe, Aggies. Owing to the fact that the University of Washington has called off the meet scheduled with the Aggies for May 18, Aggie athletes are keen for another meet with Oregon. The summary:

16-Pound Shotput—Eikelman, A., first; Gilbert, O., second; Rundquist, O., third. Distance, 37ft. 10½in.
One-Mile Run—Coleman, A., first; Spriggs, A., second; Reynolds, A., third. Time—4m. 39.4-5s.
440-Yard Dash—Montague, O., first; Scea, A., second; Schuster, O., third. Time—54.1-5s.
Pole Vault—Homer, A., first; West, A., second; Eikelman, A., third. Height—9ft. 8in.
220-Yard High Hurdles—Eikelman, A., first; Wilson, O., second; Radcliffe, A., third. Time—16.2-5s.
100-Yard Dash—Foster, O., first; Mattox, A., second; Carter, A., third. Time—10s.

Two-Mile Run—Spriggs, A., first; Ford, A., second; Reynolds, A., third. Time—10m. 37.1-5s.
Running High Jump—Patton, A., first; Eikelman, A., second; Brown and Estes, O., tied for third. Height—5ft. 6in.
880-Yard Run—Scea, A., first; Coleman, A., second; Schuster, O., third. Time—2m. 9½s.
Discus Throw—Runquist, O., first; Eikelman, A., second; Gilbert, O., third. Distance—131ft. 2in.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Foster, O., first; Wilson, O., second; Homer, A., third. Time—26½s.
Javelin Throw—McClain, A., first; Heywood, O., second; Lodel, A., third. Distance—159 ft. 8½in.
220-Yard Dash—Mattox, A., first; Carter, A., second; Wilson, O., third. Time—22½s.
Running Broad Jump—Foster, O., first; Ross, A., second; West, A., third. Distance—22ft. 1in.
Relay Race—Won by University of Oregon. Time—3m. 40s.

NAVY NINE DEFEATS
CAMP DEVENS TEAM

BOSTON, Mass.—J. J. Barry's baseball team from the Charlestown, (Mass.) Navy Yard, defeated H. C. Janvry's team from Camp Devens at Braves Field, Sunday, by a score of 5 to 1. The game was replete with thrilling plays and high grade baseball.

The contest was well attended, many high naval and army officials being present. Shore worked in the box for the sailors, and held his opponents to six hits, keeping them well scattered. Janvry and Cooney, former Red Sox players, advanced a fine defensive game for the army team, but against Shore's delivery were unable to do much on the offensive. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston Navy.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 x—5 10 3
Camp Devens.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 6 1
Batteries—Shore and Rico; Cram and Wilder. Umpire—Rigler.

PICKUPS

Pitcher Vaughn of the Chicago Cubs is very effective against the St. Louis Browns this year. He already has two shut-outs to his credit against that team and has allowed them to get four hits in the two games.

Fred Toney has joined the Cincinnati Nationals and won his first game of the season yesterday. If the Reds retain his services during the rest of the season, they will have to be figured on for a position near the top of the standing.

While everyone is watching the winning record of the New York Giants, it would not be wise to overlook the doings of the Chicago Club. Despite the fact that they have lost Pitcher Alexander, they have won their last nine games and their opposition has probably been stronger than that which the Giants have faced.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Charlestown Navy Yard 12, Harvard 0.
Yale 4, Princeton 2.
Brown 6, Dartmouth 4.
Maine 7, Bowdoin 6.
Colby 4, Bates 0.
Union 7, Rensselaer 6.
Lehigh 7, Lafayette 5.
Ursinus 2, Haverford 0.
Swarthmore 6, Delaware 0.
Yale 1921 4, Phillips Andover 1.
Pennsylvania 3, Columbia 5.
Springfield T. S. 3, Amherst 0.
Wesleyan 17, Trinity 5.
West Point 3, Catholic University 4.
Annapolis 12, West Virginia 4.
Stevens 7, New York University 2.
Stevenson Hall 5, C. C. N. Y. 1.

EAST TO INVADE
WEST ON FRIDAY

New York Giants Will Open Invasion in National League at Pittsburgh—Others Are Opening on Saturday

| NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------|
| Won | Lost | Pts | 1917 |
| New York | 14 | 1 | .933 .467 |
| Chicago | 11 | 3 | .786 .588 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 7 | .533 .500 |
| Pittsburgh | 7 | 7 | .500 .389 |
| Cincinnati | 8 | 10 | .444 .474 |
| Brooklyn | 5 | 10 | .333 .300 |
| St. Louis | 5 | 11 | .312 .563 |
| Boston | 3 | 12 | .200 .500 |

RESULTS SATURDAY
New York 4, Boston 1.
Chicago 1, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Chicago 3, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 1, first game.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3, second game.

SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK

Monday—New York at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Brooklyn; Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Tuesday—Brooklyn at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Pittsburgh; Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Wednesday—Brooklyn at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Pittsburgh; Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Thursday—Brooklyn at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Pittsburgh; Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Friday—New York at Pittsburgh; Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Saturday—Boston at Chicago; New York at Pittsburgh; Philadelphia at St. Louis; Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Sunday—Boston at Chicago; Philadelphia at St. Louis; Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The first part of the current week finds the clubs of the National League winding up their East vs. East and West vs. West series and on Friday afternoon the first appearance of an eastern club in a western series for a championship game will be seen when the New York Giants, the champions and present leaders meet Pittsburgh on Forbes Field. The following day will find the three other eastern clubs opening in the West.

Championship games which have been played in the East to date clearly indicate that the New York Giants are decided favorites to win the championship pennant again this season. They have already opened a big lead on the other clubs in the circuit and unless the draft takes a number of their best players, it is hard to see what is going to keep them from winning the pennant by the time the season is half over.

Of the three other eastern clubs little can be said. Philadelphia not only lacks pitchers, but appears to be very weak in batting. Brooklyn is a little stronger in pitchers, but is weak in batting and the Boston Braves appear to be weak in almost every department of play. It is going to take a lot of hard work on the part of players, managers and owners to get these three teams in any kind of championship form this summer.

In the West the Chicago Cubs appear to be serious contenders for the right to challenge the Giants in their race for the flag. Despite the loss of G. C. Alexander, the star pitcher, Manager Mitchell appears to have the "Chicago club" going in good shape and Vaughn, Hendrix and Tyler appear to be in fine pitching form. The team batting has also been very good.

Cincinnati looks to be the next best in this part of the circuit and the future of the club will depend largely on whether Manager Dewhirst continues with the team or goes to France to help the soldiers in the American expeditionary forces.

Pittsburgh and St. Louis appear to be about the same as last year with the former getting a better start than in 1917. Manager Bedezek appears to have got Hamilton, the former St. Louis American pitcher, in championship form and if he continues so, this will be a big help to the team.

PLAY FIRST DOUBLE-
HEADER OF SEASON

CINCINNATI, O.—Cincinnati and Pittsburgh broke even in the first major league double-header of the season here Sunday. Toney, making his first appearance of the season, pitched fine ball in the first game and would not have been scored on but for an error behind him. The locals batted Jacobs out of the box in less than three innings.

In the second game Schneider was wild, and his error in the second inning gave Pittsburgh a run. Cincinnati hit Harmon hard, but failed to get full value for their safe drives.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 x—3 10 3
Pittsburgh.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—7 2
Batteries—Toney and Wingo; Jacobs, Sanders and Archer. Losing pitcher—Jacobs.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh.....1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—4 8 1
Cincinnati.....0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 11 3
Batteries—Harmon, Steele and Blackwell; Schneider and Wingo. Winning pitcher—Harmon.

CHICAGO DEFEATS
ST. LOUIS CLUB, 3 TO 0

CHICAGO, Ill.—James Vaughn was in form Sunday and held St. Louis to three hits, while Chicago bunched hits off Meadows and shut out the visitors, 3 to 0, making it nine straight for the locals. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago.....0 0 2 0 1 0 0 x—3 7 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 1
Batteries—Vaughn and Kilfiter; Meadows and Snyder.

YALE DEFEATS
PRINCETON NINE

Elis Are Now Tied With Harvard for First Place in Their Triangular Baseball Series

| HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON STANDING | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| Won | Lost | P.C. | |
| Harvard | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Yale | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Princeton | 0 | 2 | .000 |

PRINCETON, N. J.—Yale's varsity baseball team kept up its winning record Saturday by defeating the Princeton varsity here in the first of their home-and-home games by a score of 4 to 3. This places Yale in a tie for first place with Harvard in the Harvard-Yale-Princeton triangular championship series, the Crimson having defeated Princeton at Soldiers Field, Boston, the previous Saturday, 3 to 7.

Yale's victory was won after a very hard-fought game in which the Elis made all of their runs in the fourth inning and the Tigers made all of theirs in the sixth. Talcott pitched for the winners and did well, allowing six hits. Moore was in the box for the Orange and Black and did splendidly so far as hits were concerned, allowing only four. Each team made three errors. The score:

SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK

Monday—New York at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Brooklyn; Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Tuesday—Brooklyn at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Pittsburgh; Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Wednesday—Brooklyn at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Pittsburgh; Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Thursday—Brooklyn at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Pittsburgh; Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Friday—New York at Pittsburgh; Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Saturday—Boston at Chicago; New York at Pittsburgh; Philadelphia at St. Louis; Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Sunday—Boston at Chicago; Philadelphia at St. Louis; Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

PENN CREW WINS
THE CHILDS CUP

Red and Blue Easily Defeats the Columbia and Princeton Varsity Eights on Lake Carnegie

PRINCETON, N. J.—University of Pennsylvania is today the holder of the Child's Cup following its overwhelming victory over the Columbia and Princeton varsity crews at Lake Carnegie, Saturday, when the Red and Blue, varsity oarsmen crossed the finish line about eight lengths ahead of Columbia which was about half a length ahead of Princeton.

The Pennsylvania crew rowed in splendid form, and the outcome was never in doubt after the first 100 yards had been covered. The race soon resolved itself into a battle for second place, and Princeton and Columbia furnished a great contest in this. Princeton was leading the Blue and White over most of the distance, but a determined spurt on the part of Columbia placed that crew over the finish line slightly ahead of the Tigers. The time for this race was not taken and the course was 1½ miles in length.

The race for the Child's Cup was preceded by a freshman race between Pennsylvania and Princeton, and this proved to be another easy victory for Pennsylvania, which won by about a length of open water in 6m. 54s. This race was rowed over a course of 1 5-16 miles in length.

ATHLETIC TOPICS
WILL BE DISCUSSED

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Athletic questions of importance to Harvard University undergraduates are to be considered by the Harvard athletic committee at a meeting called for this evening by Dean L. B. Briggs. The chief questions to be considered have arisen as a result of the early final examinations. The committee will also consider the possibilities for having a football team in the fall, and whether it should be informal, restricted or formal.

The athletic status of men who have taken the special finals and are waiting to go to the June undergraduate camp, will also be settled if possible at tonight's meeting. It is likely that the committee will, in addition, discuss the success of athletics as carried on this spring, and will consider the advisability of continuing a similar program next year.

H. D. Costigan '20 of Evanston, Ill., has been appointed varsity track captain for the remainder of the year, to succeed Burnham Lewis '20 of Philadelphia, Pa. Costigan, who prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was a member of the track squad, was assistant manager of the freshman track team last spring. He was a member of the 1920 track and cross-country teams a year ago, and ran in the cross-country races last fall.

GIANTS WIN FROM
NAVAL RESERVE MEN

NEWPORT, R. I.—The New York National League Baseball Club defeated the Second Naval District Nine, 6 to 0, here Sunday, Kauf contributing a home run to the tally. Schupp pitched for the Giants. The score:

BRADY AND PARTNER WIN

DETROIT, Mich.—M. J. Brady of Boston, Mass., open champion, paired with John Hutchinson of Chicago, Scotch professional, defeated Charles Evans of Chicago and J. D. Standish, local amateur, 2 and 1 in the benefit golf match held at the Detroit Country Club Sunday afternoon. About 300 witnessed the match. Caddy rights were auctioned off for \$195 and between \$1000 and \$1200 was realized from ticket sales.

FRED PLUM CAPTURES
THE SHOOTING TITLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fred Plum, of Atlantic City, N. J., won the annual amateur trap-shooting championship of the United States at the Travers Island traps of the New York A. C. Saturday with the remarkable total of 197 out of a possible 200 targets. His individual strings were 24, 25, 25, 25, 25, 24, 24.

Plum smashed all of the Travers Island records. His grand total was the best ever made over the New York A. C. traps.

The five-men team championship was won by the Independent Club of Philadelphia, with a total of 969 out of 1000 targets. The New York A. C. finished second with 966. Boston A. A. was third with 943.

ILLINOIS WINS
BASEBALL GAME

Defeats State University of Iowa, by Score of 3 to 0, in the Western Conference Series

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A.

| BASEBALL STANDING | | | |
|-------------------|------|------|-------|
| Won | Lost | P.C. | |
| Michigan | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Purdue | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Iowa | 2 | 1 | .666 |
| Illinois | 2 | 1 | .666 |
| Ohio State | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Chicago | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Indiana | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 2 | .000 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

IOWA CITY, Ia.—State University of Iowa lost its first western conference baseball game here Saturday afternoon, to the University of Illinois, by a score of 3 to 0. J. L. Klein, star pitcher for the Illinois, clearly had the Old Gold batters baffled, allowing them only four scattered hits. The game was a pitchers' battle from start to finish, with Klein easily having the better of the argument. He struck out a total of 15 men, and with air-tight support allowed only one Iowa man to reach third base.

C. C. Hamilton, pitching for Iowa, struck out eight men, but received support which was not up to the usual standard of the Iowa infield. Two of Illinois' runs came in on passed balls. The feature of the game was in the first of the ninth inning, when two hits and an error put three Illinois men on bases, with no one out. Brilliant fielding by the Iowa infield retired the side with no runs. The first two men were thrown out at the home plate and the third at first base. Illinois and Iowa have each lost one conference game.

No return game will be played.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Iowa.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—4 8 3
Illinois.....0 0

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William Stanley Beaumont Braithwaite, of Cambridge, Mass., a poet and critic whose anthologies of contemporary verse and appraisals of his contemporaries have given him national reputation, has just received, at the hands of Governor R. L. Beekman, of Rhode Island, the Spingarn medal, annually awarded to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who, during the preceding year, has made the most creditable personal and racial achievement in any field of endeavor. The donor of this medal, which is awarded by a committee of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is Joel E. Spingarn, now a major in the army, but formerly a professor in Columbia University, New York City, whose interest in the Negro is keen. He is a man of high reputation in the realm of literary criticism, and is wealthy. Mr. Braithwaite is a native of Boston. He has edited the *Poetry Journal*, has been a welcome contributor to some of the best journals of the country, and as an editor of anthologies of the best magazine verse he has come to fill a place, as a chronicler and critic, which no one before him had ever filled in precisely the same way.

William Griscum Cox of Wilmington, Del., who, under Mr. Schwab and by his choice, is to have supervision of the shipbuilding operations of the Delaware River region, is a native of Reading, Pa. He early decided on a career, procured such technical training as he could get in the United States, and then went to Europe and worked and studied in the shipyards of Scotland and of Germany. He followed this program with actual service as an engineer on vessels crossing the Atlantic; and, during the Spanish-American war, served in the United States navy as an engineer. Settling down to his profession, he came to hold high positions with several of the largest of the shipbuilding firms on the Delaware, and when he retired from business, last October, it was as president of a great Wilmington firm who had made a creditable record. Now Mr. Schwab sets him to work for the nation.

William Edenborn, a prominent New Orleans capitalist and promoter of industrial enterprises, who has been arrested by United States authorities charged with seditious talk, is president of the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company. He was born in Westphalia, Prussia, and came to the United States in early manhood, equipped by education and experience for sharing in efficient industry. As a manufacturer of wire, first in Pittsburgh, then in Cincinnati, and later in St. Louis, he came to have a commanding position in that trade throughout the interior of the country. His career in Louisiana began in 1903, when he became a railroad builder.

Henry Mayers Hyndman, chairman of the National Socialist Party, which has just issued a patriotic message, is one of the most prominent socialists in the United Kingdom. Mr. Hyndman has, throughout his career, been a vigorous agitator for social reform, and was the founder of the Social Democratic Federation in 1881. At the International Socialist Congress in Paris in 1900 he took a most active part in establishing the new "International," and during the following ten years he was a member of the International Socialist Bureau. Mr. Hyndman has always been wide awake to Germany's aggressive plans, and it was his individual opinion, not shared by many socialists, that it would have been in the best interests of humanity had Great Britain kept an overwhelming navy and established a citizen army on democratic lines in order to prevent the German menace menacing Europe. In 1881 Mr. Hyndman founded *Justice*, a London democratic weekly published in London, and to which he still occasionally contributes. Mr. Hyndman, who knew Mazzini and Garibaldi, has traveled widely, and in 1869 wrote the leaders on free education in the Melbourne Argus. During a period of years he visited the United States several times. He has written extensively on Socialism, and on many other subjects as well.

Mal-Gen. James W. McAndrew, who has been named chief of staff of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, succeeding Brig-Gen. Harbord, is a Pennsylvanian who graduated at West Point in 1888. He had an excellent record in the Spanish-American war, and fought in the battle of El Caney. Later came duty in the Philippines, and subsequently charge of the army's interests in Alaska. He has graduated with honor in the Army School of the Line, and also has graduated at the Army Staff College and the Army War College. His rank as major-general in the national army was received recently.

Brig-Gen. John W. Ruckman, who has been assigned to Boston to take command of the Northeastern Department of the United States Army, gained his present rank in 1916. He was then a colonel in the Coast Artillery. He is an Illinoisian, and went from that State to West Point, from which he graduated. Most of his service has been with the artillery, although much of the time he has been with the Coast Artillery. He has recently been in charge of the Southern Department, with headquarters at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

FRENCH WRITER'S PLEA FOR RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—In a long article in *L'Homme Libre*, M. Charles Danielou, a former deputy in the French Chamber, pleads for confidence in Russia's future. "Undoubtedly," he says, "the usurpers of a moment, the Lénines and the Trotskyes should be condemned, as they will be by the judg-

ment of history, but should the nation be included in the same condemnation?" If such were the case, he declares they might lay down their arms, for the war in defense of the right and freedom of the nations which they are waging would be lost, and because he believes in victory, he also believes in Russia. The fact that 62 Revolutionary Socialists refused to sanction the treaty of Brest-Litovsk cannot be a matter of indifference to them, and the protest made by the Cadet Party is of the first importance. "They are signs," he declares, "that Russia has not submitted to the usurpers, and that she will not accept an alien yoke. Who can doubt that elements of resistance and resurrection exist in the country when a German, who is more clear-sighted than the brigades marshaled by Prussian militarism, Maximilian Harden, warns triumphant Pan-Germanism that 'Russia has not yet said her last word, she has hardly said her first in the history of the life of states.' The commissioners of the people are not carrying out its wishes." No doubt if their judgment was to be based only on the reports of eyewitnesses of the events of the last three months, or on the cries of distress which arise from that disillusioned revolutionary, Maxim Gorki, it might seem that Russia could never again take her place among the civilized nations. The terrible time through which she is passing cannot last, however, M. Danielou declares, because anarchy, as a social state, has no lasting elements.

He recalls the state of unpreparedness in which Russia made war, and the days when there were three men to each rifle. Let the French ask themselves where they would have been today if from a Rasputin and Sturmer régime they had suddenly passed to a régime of Lénine and Krylenko. Let them even remember the danger they ran about a year ago when an ill wind of pacifism blew through the country and reacted even to the front. "In thinking of the Russian people, it must be remembered," he maintains, "that an improvident administration had left them unprovided for and without bread. In its moral and physical lassitude, it did not wish to fight any longer. It laid down its arms and believed, naively enough, that this would be sufficient to make its enemies abandon the struggle on the eastern front. Its enemies within the country, playing the game of its enemies without the country, have made it pay dearly enough, but in spite of all that, however low it may have fallen, it contains a reserve force."

M. Danielou considers his own people did not do much to assist their ally. Their representatives declared, on the eve of the revolution that the old régime was not threatened, while the French Socialists who visited the country, instead of helping the infant democracy with their experience, only thought of the advantages they could gain from the revolution for the international, and they endeavored to bid high in a kind of mystic socialism. Politicians who ought to have guided the revolutionary consciousness let themselves be carried away by the atmosphere of anarchy and hastened the collapse of this huge child-nation, when, instead, they ought to have been on their guard against its natural naïvetés. He deplores the tendency to despair of this unfortunate nation, which in its inexperience has been so badly advised. What is wanted, he declares, is some wise mentor as Moscow who would unite his voice with that of M. Francis and would affirm that France, as well as the United States, would be ready to help "any Russian government which would genuinely and energetically organize resistance to the German invasion." "So long as the war lasts," the writer says, "the Entente will consider Russia as the ally who signed the treaty of London, a Russia one and indivisible. In a war for the ideal of nationality Slavism has not the right to dismember itself for its enemies' benefit. French democracy, rather than international socialism, is Russia's real ally and must make its voice heard throughout Russia. Although M. Clemenceau's whole attention is given to the formidable attack of the German armies in the West, he cannot, any more than the United States, be indifferent to the renovation of the East, and he is not unaware of the campaign in favor of Japanese intervention. Men of action, instead of doctrinaire politicians, must be found to give expression to the clear-sighted wishes of France. Some means must be found for saving the great Slav people from the abyss in which the treason of its leaders, the lack of comprehension of its allies, and the greed of its enemies have flung it. It can go no lower than it has gone," M. Danielou adds. "It must begin to climb up again." His article ends with an exhortation to have faith in Russia.

POTATOES IN BREAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Rhonda has issued an order authorizing local food control committees to make compulsory the use of a percentage of potatoes in the manufacture of all bread manufactured for sale, or sold within their district provided that, (a) the committees are satisfied that bakers generally in their district can make such use of potatoes, and (b) adequate supplies of potatoes are available. Arrangements are also being made to simplify the methods by which potatoes are supplied to bakers for this purpose, and food committees are being authorized to contract with local wholesale potato dealers for direct supply to bakers wherever this can be done on reasonable terms.

AIR MINISTRY APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Royal Air Force has appointed Mr. W. A. Bland, Director of Departmental Finance, War Office, to be assistant financial secretary in the Air Ministry.

NYASALAND AND ITS STAMPS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the previous installment of this article the early stamps were dealt with fully, and it now remains to review the regular issues of the Nyasaland Protectorate as it was soon to be called. Why the overprinted stamps of the Chartered Company remained in use so long is rather difficult to explain; but mainly it was a question of funds, and the first regular issue of 1895 would go to support this, as the series was a very inexpensive one. Further, it is believed the Chartered Company under-



Stamp of Nyasaland Protectorate, 1908

took to contribute toward the postal service of the B. C. A. Protectorate for a stated period. At any rate, in the summer of 1895 a regular issue was announced. Apparently no little ingenuity was brought to bear in getting out a design, and the result is attributed to Sir Harry Johnston, who was Britain's representative in the Protectorate. The main device is a coat of arms having as its supporters two Negroes, one carrying a pick and the other a shovel; above is the crest, a coffee tree. On the shield, which is poised on an outspread map of Africa, is shown a pile or over all a fimbriated cross argent, bearing an incutcheon gules on which is imprinted the royal arms in or. Beneath all is a scroll bearing the motto, "Light in Darkness."

Messrs. De La Rue of London printed the issue of eleven denominations, on unwatermarked paper, and perforated 14. The values were 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d, 1s, 2s, 6d, 3s, 5s, £1, £2 and £5. The first five values were of the type illustrated, the higher denominations were of a larger size. Early in the following year the stamps began to appear on watermarked paper, Crown C.A. for the lower values, 1d. to 1s, and Crown C.C. for the higher denominations. The colors are pretty nearly identical, with the exception of the £1 stamp, which was changed from orange-yellow to ultramarine. As soon as the watermarked stamps were available for distribution the old stocks were destroyed. It may be mentioned that large quantities of the 3s. stamps are used for the Hut Tax, and this is a large circular cancellation bearing the name of the town, the date is frequently added in ink.

From an artistic point of view the stamps are pleasing, although they received and still receive severe criticism. In the lower values the main device is perhaps a little too big. The issue of 1897 was better finished, and has a finer appearance, the light background behind the figures throwing the design into prominence. A proposed design for the higher values for some reason was not adopted, although it is an improvement. In this later issue the 3s. stamp was withdrawn in 1899, and a 10s. value added.

When supplying the 1897 issue from



British Central African Stamp, 1903

England the number of penny stamps could not have been very great, for there was soon another shortage of this value. To meet the deficiency a quantity of the large three shilling stamps, black and sea-green, were surcharged "one-penny" in red, and it is believed the number overprinted in this way was 33,600, that is, 560 sheets in all. In the British Central Africa Gazette of the following year it is stated that 33,420 of the stamps were sold, leaving 180 unaccounted for. One error is known, the surcharge reading "penny." This must have been corrected early, as very few are known, and it is now listed at £15 for a mint copy. The reason why the 3s. value was chosen to overprint was that a short time before an embossed revenue stamp had been introduced for use on the Hut Tax receipts, and in this way a large number of the 3s. stamps were in stock throughout the country.

The provisional which followed this is one of the most curious and interesting in the philatelic records of any country, and it is frequently alluded to as the "token" stamp. It

appeared in March, 1898, and the events which led up to the introduction of this singular specimen are well worth recording. It appears that a large consignment of the low value stamps went astray during their journey from England, and the stock of the penny on three shillings had come to an end. In this way the postal authorities of the Protectorate were again faced with the question of providing a temporary supply of penny stamps. It was not convenient to overprint any other value of the stock in hand, so the acting Postmaster-General issued a statement which laid down that "the Postmaster-General should have the option of requiring stamps in money, or by use of postage stamps. During the time that this arrangement remains in force all un-stamped internal correspondence, liable to a charge of one penny, should be brought to the postoffice counter, and payments made in cash. Postmasters will affix a token to all letters so presented. These tokens are issued for the purpose of departmental administration, and are not for sale to the public; they will be used only for internal correspondence." These "tokens" referred to are the adhesive labels, printed in two colors, very similar to the embossed penny check stamp in red, bearing the design of the coffee tree. Above is inscribed "internal," and below "postage." The frame is made up by ordinary printer's rules in blue, and these provisions are run off in sheets of 50. There are several errors, one with inverted center; with center doubly embossed; and with center missing altogether. Specimens may also be found with the initials "J. T. G." or "J. G." on the back. These were the initials of the acting Postmaster-General, Mr. Gosling, and the initialing was done as a safeguard to prevent imitation. Later a set of numbers and letters were introduced to take the place of the initials. By November a fresh supply of stamps arrived, and early in 1899 the missing consignment turned up safely at headquarters.

In 1901 the 11, 4d, 6d. appeared in new colors, and two years later the first King's Heads arrived. These were all bicolored stamps. About April 1907 the 1d. and 6d. K. E. appeared on the surfaced paper watermarked Multiple Crown C. A. These were to be the last B. C. A. stamps, as in July



British Central African Stamp, 1897

of the same year the name of the territory was altered to Nyasaland Protectorate. New stamps followed, and these were also of the King's Head type, but of a slightly more ornamental design. The 1s. black on green, is a single C. A. the remainder being multiples. The Georges which followed in 1913 were of exactly similar design, which seems to be Messrs. De La Rue's specialty for colonial issues. In this last series, however, a 2½d. stamp appears, the first the Protectorate has had.

WOMEN FOR PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Interesting developments have followed hard on the enfranchising of women in the United Kingdom. Miss Nina Boyle and Miss Eunice Murray have already announced their intention of standing for Parliament at the next election. Miss Nina Boyle, one of the founders of the new organization—the Women's Council—provided she can obtain nomination, will contest the Kelghley division of Yorkshire at the forthcoming by-election, and she has now left London and gone north to address meetings with this object. Miss Eunice Murray, who is a well-known suffrage and social worker in Scotland, intends to try and obtain nomination for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, a seat at present held by Mr. A. MacCallum Scott. Both Miss Boyle and Miss Murray were formerly prominent members of the Women's Freedom League, and active workers for the enfranchisement of women. Last February they resigned from the league on account of its failure to adopt a national policy, and along with some others formed a Voters' Council, to give effect to the women's point of view in all matters domestic, imperial and international. The policy of the council, which is an independent party, includes war till victory, representation of women on the peace council or councils, and equality between the sexes. A more vigorous shipbuilding policy, and more energetic recruiting of women for national service are also demanded, together with increased pensions for war widows and old people.

PLEA FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINNIPEG, Man.—Sergt.-Maj. R. B. Maxwell, president of the Great War Veterans, in the course of an address before the Canadian Credit Men's Association, asked that the returned soldier be treated with sympathy and tact, and be encouraged to lead the larger life of cooperation in the community. "The ethics of the trenches," he said, "is to look on the bright side of things, and to be ready for sacrifice and to serve a comrade. If this spirit could be crystallized into our business, public and national life, Canada would be a country worth living in."

ART

The Guild Spring Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The annual spring show of the Guild of Boston Artists is now on at 162 Newbury Street, and fills both galleries with characteristic canvases by a great number of the Guild members. The term "characteristic," unfortunately, is not without its burden of reproach. For one cannot be without regret in finding so many of the paintings to be little more than carefully and cunningly contrived compositions in chosen techniques, excellent "five finger exercises," as the phrase has it.

Not that it is bad painting. Indeed, it is because there is so much good painting in evidence that one wonders why the show seems to miss the mark. Perhaps the comment of a well-known Boston artist, as he stood in the Guild Gallery, on the day of the opening, near one of his own pictures, presses close upon the explanation. "There are many good craftsmen here in Boston," he said, "but they have nothing to say."

There are, however, consolations. Especially there is Charles Hopkinson's view down on Salem bay, from a hill top, not so much an "impression" or literal representation of the scene as an "expression" or brush utterance of the beauty of lovely sails on last summer waters, midst soft-shadowed rocks, with a few cryptomeria-like branches flung into the foreground, lending viewpoint, distance and enframement.

There is, too, one of Arthur Goodwin's rapid, sympathetic, colloquial records of bustling Fifth Avenue in the twilight, the endless line of motor cars flying like shuttles past the warp of the city's cross streets, the sun light still lighting the high buildings and spires. Marie Danforth Page has sent a well-colored portrait of two little blonde sisters, dressed in apple green, playing with a vermillion doll's tea set, and there is a daintily colored and successful ballet genre by Louis Kronberg. The sculptors and miniaturists of the Guild are also represented.

Richard Brooks' Medallions

At Shreve, Crump & Low's has been placed on view a collection of the smaller work of Richard E. Brooks, the Boston sculptor, including a small bust of Mère Adèle, once model for Millet's "Angelus," but made up for the most part of medallions of men and women and children. It is work that is marked throughout by delicacy, skill and individual charm. One passes from one little low-relief portrait to another with something of the pleasure of meeting real people. These are qualities that are apparent to all. But the greater significance of the artist's work may escape the casual observer. Since the beginnings of sculpture, the art has been considered the handmaiden of architecture, and tradition has held it to be appropriately restrained by a monumental quality that could afford to sacrifice vivid utterance to dignity and solidity. But it was inevitable that sculpture should respond with its sister arts, though not as easily, to the urge for mental expression as well as mere physical registration. In the attempt it has taken the tangent upon which even the great Rodin went astray. But more wisely and on surer ground it has sought to become the carrier for thought, the wrappings of intelligence. And it is on this loftier and more difficult path that Brooks works. His portraits are far more than deft impressions of facial characteristics that, by a process of association, we have come to let stand for portraiture. They have in them something of the quality that is the truer part of the individual.

Twentieth Century Show

The ever active Twentieth Century Club has now added to its well-filled

Meier & Frank Co.

Have Unexcelled Facilities for

The Summer Care of Winter Furs

FURS entrusted to us for safe keeping during the summer months in our cold dry-air storage vaults on the premises are protected from moth, from dust, from fire, etc. A uniform below-freezing temperature is maintained. The cold dry air restores the natural luster to the furs. Our prices are most moderate.

EXPERT REPAIRING AND REMODELING

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FOURTH FLOOR

The New Spring Rugs—Are Here

Rugs of every kind, quality and price—they've just been sampled fresh and clean from their bales—and a more wonderful lot of rugs we never owned. We're proud of them—want you to see them before the choice patterns have been taken.

All Sizes and for Every Room

Many of the smaller sizes are of the same color and design of the larger ones, making it possible to secure harmonious room treatment when furnishing.

The price depends on the quality of the rug and in every instance satisfaction is assured.

IRA F. POWERS FURNITURE CO.
Third and Yamhill, PORTLAND, OREGON

BOSTON BEGINS CLEAN-UP WORK

Annual Campaign Is to Continue Throughout Week Under Direction of Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston today begins its fifth annual official house, yard, alley and street cleaning campaign. From today until Saturday night, May 13, the "drive" is to be pushed vigorously under the direction of the Boston clean-up committee. A patriotic feature is made part of this year's activities in that to the motto "Clean-Up, Paint-Up" is added "Plant a Garden." The campaign is not confined to Boston. Nearly every town and city in New England starts cleaning today or will do so, next Monday. Mrs. Percy G. Bolster is in general charge of the local campaign as she is the chairman of the Boston committee. George C. Morton, a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is assisting her. Secretary Joseph N. Baker of the New England clean-up, paint-up committee, and publicity man for the local movement, has distributed more than 100,000 posters in Boston. These are printed in several languages and placed in conspicuous places all over the city.

The committee declares: "To win the war we must have efficiency; and cleanliness is the first step toward efficiency."

Mayor Peters is taking a very active interest in this year's campaign. In this, he is assisted by Col. Thomas P. Sullivan, commissioner of the department of public works, and Joseph J. Norton, supervisor of the sanitary and street cleaning and oiling service. The sanitary service has placed its carts and its men at the disposal of the Clean-Up Committee and they are to remove rubbish from yards and premises free of charge. Business houses are charged but 7 cents a barrel for the removal of their rubbish during this period.

At the same time, under direction of Commissioner Sullivan, the street-paving forces of the city are at work cleaning up the streets and the alleyways all over the city. They are to go from district to district doing thorough work as they go.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is unusually active this year in the work.

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SENSIBLE
ECONOMICAL

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Their Quality and Price, together with our excellent service, will surely please you.

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Morrison Street near Broadway,
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A. M. WRIGHT, Vice-Pres.
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HIGH GRADE CONFECTIONS
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We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending Our Excellent Service to Monitor Readers.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

VERY STRONG

Substantial Advances Mark New York List—Steel at New High Record Level for Movement—Telephone Rallies

A continuance of moderate strength marked the early New York stock list today. An advance of 1/2 point in Steel common and of 1/4 point in International Mercantile Marine preferred were among the few gains that ran to more than half a point. Crucible Steel moved up a half.

Boston Elevated opened up a point on the local board today, but its advantage was soon reduced to 1/2.

The great success of the Liberty Loan and encouraging war news were factors that helped sentiment.

The gains of the first 15 minutes or so were extended later in the morning, and prices reached their best. Steel common went to a new high level on this movement. It reached 99 1/2, a rise of 1/2 as compared with Saturday noon's closing. Reading opened up 1/4 at 80, and advanced to 80 1/2. Union Pacific started 1/4 of a point higher at 119 1/2, and rose to 119 3/4. Some special issues were especially strong again, including Worthington Pump, Virginia-Carolina Chemical, Royal Dutch, Sloane-Sheffield, Burns Brothers, American Cotton Oil, Great Northern Ore, Anaconda went up 1/4, Gulf at a point, Bethlehem Steel "B" 1 1/2 to 80 1/2, Marine preferred 1 1/2 to 88 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 1 1/2 to 95 1/2 and Republic Iron & Steel 1 1/2 to 85 1/2.

The latter part of the morning on the Boston exchange had a feature in United Fruit, which opened the session up 1/2 at 121 and moved up to 123 1/2, a gain of more than three points. New Haven was fairly strong. American Telephone opened off 1/4 at 96 1/2, advanced to 97 1/2 and then slipped back to 96 1/2 before the noon hour.

Near the close the strength of the New York market increased. Steel reached its best of the session up to that time at 99 1/2. Union Pacific went above 120 and Reading nearly two points to 81 1/2.

In Boston American Telephone rallied to 97 1/2, a recovery of nearly a point from Saturday's closing figure and a full point above its opening price this morning.

New York total sales 527,000 shares, \$3,405,000 bonds.

DIVIDENDS

The May Department Stores Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the common stock, payable June 1 on stock of record May 15.

The directors of the Copper Range Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable June 15 to holders of record May 22. Three months ago same amount was declared.

The Foundation Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1, and regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable May 15 to stock of record May 8.

The Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock in new Liberty 4 1/4s in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. Both dividends are payable June 1 to common stock of record May 17.

The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred and common stocks; the common dividend is payable June 1 on stock of record May 20 and the preferred is payable July 20 on stock of record July 10.

The Trinitum Mining Company has declared a dividend of \$5 a share payable May 10 to holders of record May 6. The previous dividend was paid in 1913. Trinitum began dividends in 1903 with a payment of \$3 a share. In 1908 it paid \$5, in 1910 \$1.50, in 1912 \$3, and in 1913 \$2. Copper range owns 99,690 out of the 100,000 shares of Trinitum.

LONDON MONEY

LONDON, England.—Consols for money, 5 1/2; Grand Trunk, 8 1/4; De Beers, 12 1/2; Rand Mines, 2 1/2. Bar silver 49 1/2 per ounce. Money 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 1/2 per cent; three months bills 3 1/2 per cent.

WEATHER

Official Predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; Tuesday probably showers, moderate south to southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably showers, except fair tonight on the coast.

For Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably showers, except fair tonight in east Maine.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 66.10 a. m. 72.12 noon 84.

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 60 New Orleans 70 Buffalo 62 New York 62 Chicago 64 Philadelphia 62 Cincinnati 60 Pittsburgh 66 Denver 50 Portland, Me. 52 St. Louis 64 Portland, Ore. 48 Jacksonville 64 San Francisco 66 Kansas City 60 St. Paul 64 Seattle 62 Washington 58

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Length of day 14:16 High water, sun rises 5:33, sets 8:06 a. m., 3:36 p. m. moon sets 7:45 moon sets, 2:54 a. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 8:19 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Allis-Chalmers | 28 3/4 | 29 1/4 | 28 3/4 | 29 1/4 |
| Allis-Chalmers | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| Am B Sugar | 73 | 74 1/2 | 73 | 74 1/2 |
| Am Can | 44 | 44 1/2 | 44 | 44 1/2 |
| Am Can pf | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Am Car | 78 | 78 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 78 |
| Am Oil | 37 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 38 |
| Am H & L | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Am H & L pf | 60 | 61 1/2 | 60 | 61 1/2 |
| Am Ice Sec | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Am Ice Sec pf | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Am Int Corp | 53 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Am Linseed | 33 | 33 1/2 | 33 | 33 1/2 |
| Am Lins'd pf | 75 | 75 1/2 | 75 | 75 1/2 |
| Am Loco | 64 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Am Loco pf | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Am Smelt | 78 1/2 | 79 | 78 1/2 | 79 |
| Am Sugar | 105 1/2 | 107 | 105 1/2 | 107 |
| Am Sugar pf | 111 1/2 | 112 | 111 1/2 | 112 |
| Am Tel & Tel | 96 1/2 | 98 | 96 1/2 | 98 |
| Am Woolen | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Am Writ pf | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Am Zinc | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Anaconda | 64 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa | 83 | 83 1/2 | 83 | 83 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa pf | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| At Blr & Alt | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| At Coast L | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 |
| At Gulf pf | 107 1/2 | 109 | 107 1/2 | 109 |
| At Gulf pf pf | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Bald Loco | 80 | 80 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 80 |
| Balt & Ohio | 51 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| B & O pf | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Barrett Co | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| Barrett pf | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Beth Steel B | 79 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Beth Steel Sp | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Booth Fish | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Burns Bros | 131 1/2 | 133 | 131 1/2 | 133 |
| Butte Cts | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Butte & Sup | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| Cal & Ariz | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Cal Pac Cor | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Cal Petrol | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Cal Petrol pf | 48 | 48 | 47 1/2 | 48 |
| Can Pacific | 140 | 141 1/2 | 140 | 141 1/2 |
| Central Fdy | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Central Fdy pf | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| C Leather | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 |
| Ches & Ohio | 56 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Cer de Pas | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| CM & St Paul | 38 1/2 | 40 | 38 1/2 | 40 |
| CM & St Paul pf | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Chir & Ipa | 19 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Chir & Ipa pf | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Chir & Ipa pf pf | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| C & G West pf | 20 | 20 1/2 | 20 | 20 1/2 |
| Chir & N W | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| Chile Cop | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Chino Cop | 42 | 42 1/2 | 42 | 42 1/2 |
| Col Fuel | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 | 43 1/2 |
| Col Gas & El | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Con Gas | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 |
| Corn Prod | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Corn Prod pf | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Cruc Steel | 64 1/2 | 66 | 64 1/2 | 66 |
| Cuban Sugar | 29 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Del & Huds | 103 1/2 | 105 | 103 1/2 | 105 |
| Domes Min | 7 | 7 1/2 | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| Erie | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Erie pf | 28 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Gas W & W | 33 | 33 1/2 | 33 | 33 1/2 |
| Gen Electric | 143 1/2 | 144 1/2 | 143 1/2 | 144 1/2 |
| Gen Motors | 115 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 116 1/2 |
| Gt Nor Ore | 30 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Gt Nor pf | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| Green Can | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Gulf States | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Harv of N J | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| Hav & N J | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Inspiration | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 | 52 1/2 |
| Int Ag Corp | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Int Cor pf | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
| Int Mer Mar | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| I Mer Mar pf | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| In Nickel Ct | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| In Paper | 39 | 39 1/2 | 39 | 39 1/2 |
| J I Case pf | 85 1/2 | 86 | 85 1/2 | 86 |
| Kan City So | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Kenne Cop | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Lack Steel | 82 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 83 1/2 |
| Lehigh Val | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Loose Wiles | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Max Motor | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Met Petrol | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Miami | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Midvale St | 46 | 46 1/2 | 46 | 46 1/2 |
| M & S L New | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Mo & K T | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Mo Pacific | 20 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Mo Pac Writ | 54 | 54 1/2 | 54 | 54 1/2 |
| Nat Biscuit | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Nat C & C | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| Nat Enamel | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Nat Lead | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Nevada Con | 19 1/2 | 20 | 19 1/2 | 20 |
| NY Brake | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| NY Central | 69 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| NY Dock | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| NY N H & H | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| N & W | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| North Pac | 84 | 85 | 84 | 85 |
| N S Steel | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| O Cities Gas | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
| Ont Silver | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Owens Bot | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Pacific Mail | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Penn | 44 | 44 | 43 1/2 | 44 |
| Perr Mar | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| P & W Va | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| P & W Va pf | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 |
| Peoples Gas | 45 | 45 1/2 | 45 | 45 1/2 |
| Phila Co | 25 1/2 | 26 | 25 1/2 | 26 |
| Pitts Coal | 52 1/2 | 53 | 52 1/2 | 53 |
| Pitts Coal pf | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 |
| Pressed St | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 |
| Pullman | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Ray Con | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Reading | 80 | 81 1/2 | 80 | 81 1/2 |
| Repub I & S | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Royal Dutch | 78 1/2 | 79 | 78 1/2 | 79 |

NEW ENGLAND CO.

POWER EARNINGS

BOSTON, Mass.—The New England Company's power system comparative statement of earnings for March and three months ended March 31 is:

| | March | 1918 | 1917 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Gross earnings | \$260,953 | \$251,683 | \$251,683 |
| Operating expenses | 126,763 | 126,763 | 126,763 |
| Net earnings | 134,190 | 124,920 | 124,920 |
| Bond interests | 27,877 | 27,877 | 27,877 |
| Other income | 14,161 | 14,161 | 14,161 |
| Total | \$176,228 | \$176,958 | \$176,958 |
| Per share | \$1.18 | \$1.18 | \$1.18 |
| Balance | \$1,132 | \$1,132 | \$1,132 |
| Three months— | | | |
| Gross earnings | \$770,877 | \$770,877 | \$770,877 |
| Operating expenses | 492,200 | 492,200 | 492,200 |
| Net earnings | 278,677 | 278,677 | 278,677 |
| Bond interests | 110,389 | 110,389 | 110,389 |
| Other income | 167,287 | 167,287 | 167,287 |
| Total | \$556,353 | \$556,353 | \$556,353 |
| Per share | \$3.71 | \$3.71 | \$3.71 |
| Balance | \$1,132 | \$1,132 | \$1,132 |
| Acc div pd stks | 71,863 | 71,863 | 71,863 |
| Balance | \$4,290 | \$4,290 | \$4,290 |
| Acc div pd stks | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| Balance | \$2,990 | \$2,990 | \$2,990 |

*Decrease.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today 243 pkgs; last year 203 pkgs. crls strawberries; 1894 lbs oranges; 360 lbs grape fruit; 1562 lbs lemons; 496 cts pineapples; 350 lbs peanuts; 18,760 lbs potatoes.

Today 243 pkgs; last year 203 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Wheat flour not offered for shipment; white corn flour per 100 lbs, in sacks, \$5.40@5.45; barley flour in sacks, \$11.50@12.50; rye flour in sacks, \$11.50@12.50.

Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.79 1/2@1.80; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.74 1/2@1.75; k. d. yellow, \$1.69 1/2@1.70. Prompt shipment: Natural No. 2 yellow, \$1.89 1/2@1.90; natural No. 3 yellow, \$1.84 1/2@1.85; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.79 1/2@1.80; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.74 1/2@1.75; k. d. yellow, \$1.69 1/2@1.70.

Oats—Transit ship 40 to 42 lbs, 94 1/2@95; 38 to 40 lbs, 93 1/2@94; 36 to 38 lbs, 92 1/2@93. Prompt shipment—40 to 42 lbs, 91 1/2@92; 38 to 40 lbs, 90 1/2@91; 36 to 38 lbs, 89 1/2@90.

Oatmeal—Rolled \$5.40 per 90 lbs in sack; cut and ground \$6.21 per 90 lbs in sack.

Corn Meal (per 100 lbs)—Feeding, \$3.30@3.33; cracked corn, \$3.35@3.40; white corn meal, \$5.50@5.55; yellow corn meal, \$4.40@5.10.

Hay—No. 1 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$27@29; No. 2 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$21@22; No. 1 grade east, \$21.50@22.50; No. 2 grade east, \$18@19; No. 3 grade, \$16.50@17; stock hay, \$11.

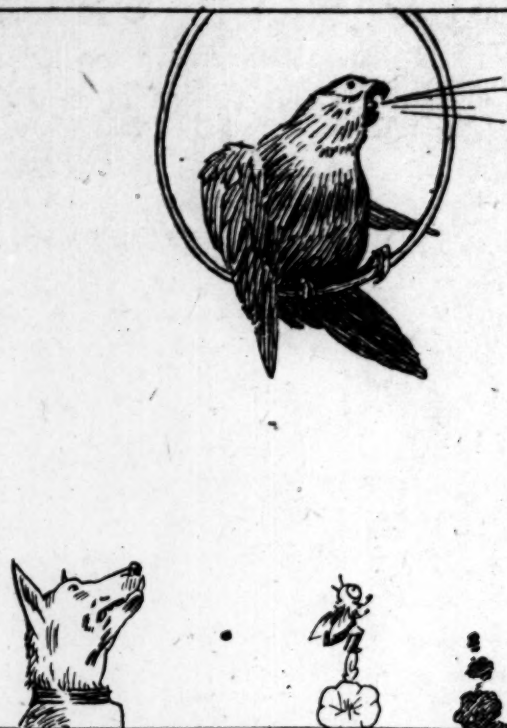
Straw—Rye, \$20@21.

Milled feed—Market nominal; stock feed, \$56; barley feed, \$39; rye feed, \$53; oat hulls reground, \$29.

Beans—Car lots (per 100 lbs): New York and Michigan choice pea beans, \$13.50@14; fair to good, \$12@13; California, small white, \$13.50@14; yellow eye, fancy, \$13.50@14; fair to good, \$12

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Dingo and His Old Shoe Fail to Keep the Little Dog Star as Playfellow



Dingo is, naturally, a dog of cheerful disposition. When Mr. Grasshop found the little dog sitting under a tree, digging his knuckles into his eyes and looking downcast, Grasshop jumped with surprise. "Why, Dingo! What is the trouble?" he cried.

"Since we've been looking at the stars," explained Dingo, "we have found in the skies a big bear and a small bear, a lion, a bull, and even a dragon, although there isn't any such animal as a dragon. But we have found no dog. With all those other animals in the skies, why did they leave out the dog?"

Fifteen minutes later Mr. Grasshop,

followed by Busy and Buzz and waving a bit of paper in his hands, came hopping wildly back to where Dingo was sitting, still feeling sad.

"Dingo," he cried, "they didn't leave out the dog. Here's a chart of the constellations, clipped from a newspaper, and it shows that there are four dogs in the sky. There is a little dog and a big dog and two other dogs. The two latter appear to be leashed together and are following the tracks of the Great Bear, in his long trip around the pole star."

"I don't see anything about a dog," said Dingo, after he had inspected the chart. "Where are those dogs?"

"Why, here," said Grasshop. "Here is Canis Minor and Canis Major and the Canes Venatici."

"What's all that got to do with dogs?" demanded Dingo.

"Oh, I see," said Grasshop. "You do not understand Latin. 'Canis' is Latin for dog, and 'minor' means lesser, and 'major' means greater. The constellations are named in Latin, you know."

"Does the chart show a little dog?" asked Dingo. "If there is a little dog, I would like to have him to play with."

"I know a parrot," said Grasshop, "who can whistle. Perhaps, if the

parrot whistles, the little sky-dog will come down."

The sun had set when they came to the house of the parrot who could whistle and whom they were going to ask to call the little dog. The earth was all dark and shadowy, but the sky was filled with the light of the now invisible sun. Through this light, here and there, a great star pierced. Then, as the light faded and the shadow of the earth came creeping up the sky, the smaller stars ventured forth and, by and by, when all had become dark, there glittered the whole host of stars, big and bright, dim and little, red, white and blue and green

and yellow. They found the parrot in his place in the garden, for the evening was warm and he had not yet been taken into the house. He was perfectly willing to whistle and did whistle; but, when the little sky-dog came rushing down, nobody was more surprised than Dingo. "I didn't expect you so soon," he barked, dodging backward with his tail between his legs.

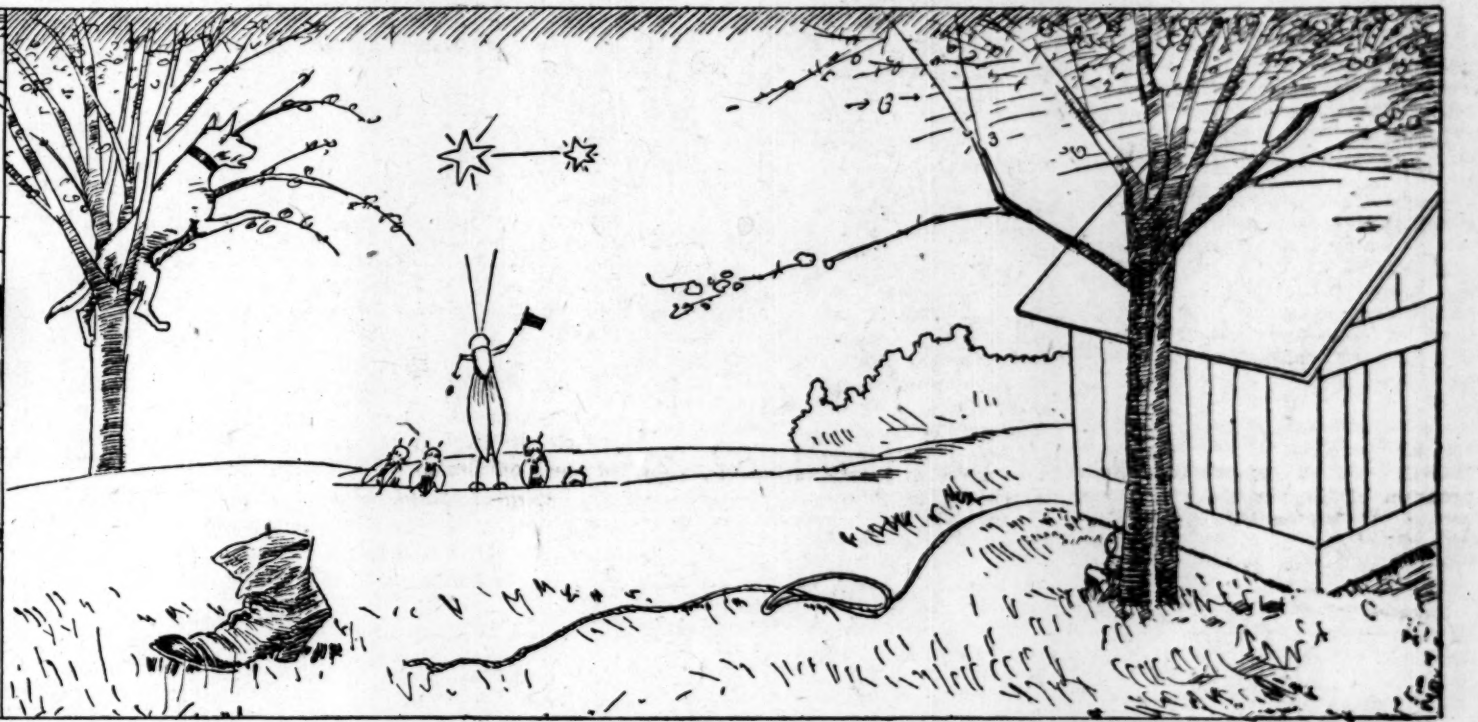
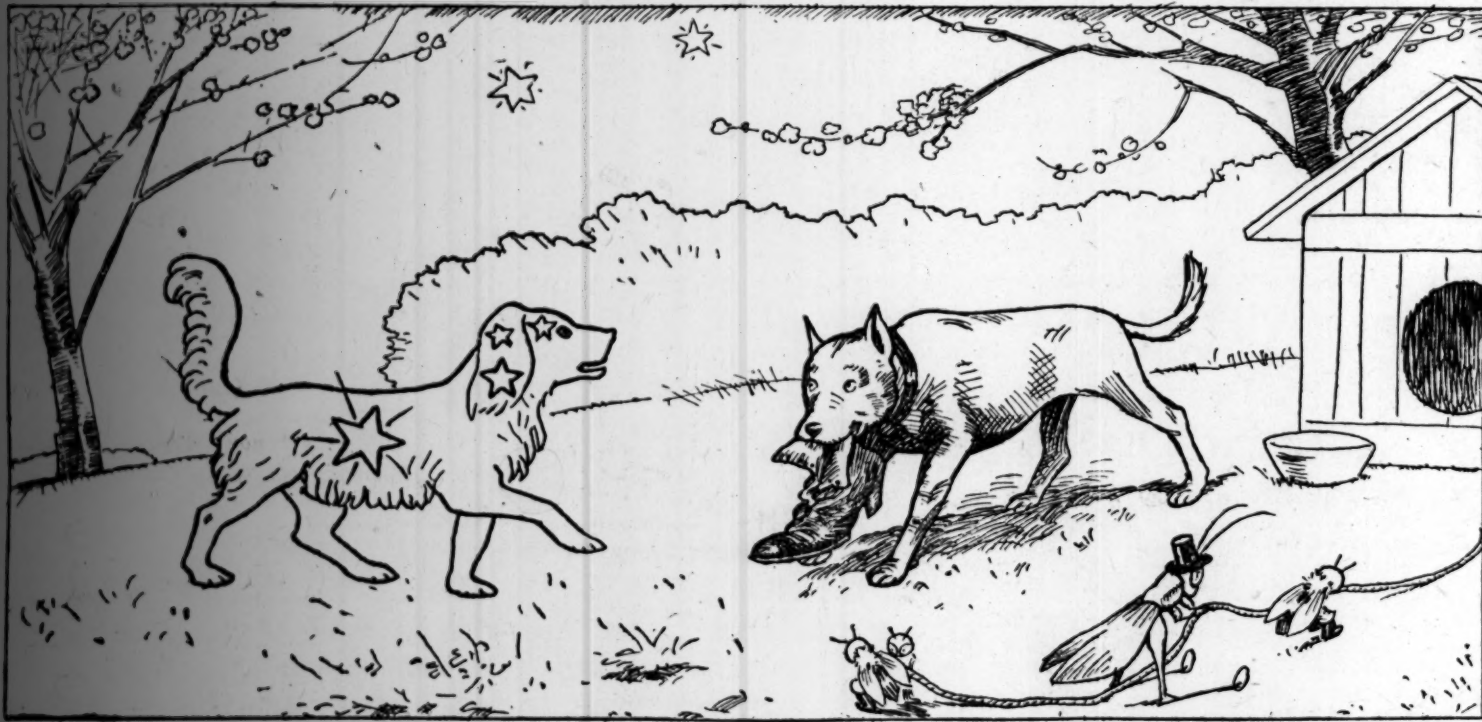
Canis Minor was one of the ancient constellations, their visitor told Mr. Grasshop, although one of the smallest. It was supposed to represent a little water dog, standing on the bank of a river. The river was the Milky

Way, for the ancients looked upon the Milky Way as a river through the sky. Canis Minor, like all little dogs, was a good watchdog. He always gave warning of the approach of Canis Major. Canis Major was the big dog, whose bright star was Sirius, the dog star. The name of the chief star of Canis Minor was Procyon, pronounced Pro-si-on meaning "before the dog" and referring to the fact that Procyon always appeared above the horizon shortly before the rising of Sirius. Procyon was a particularly fine star, not so splendid as Sirius, but of the same nature.

While Grasshop was gathering this

information from the little dog, Dingo came back with an old shoe. He knew that there was nothing a little dog liked better to play with than an old shoe. While Dingo, with the shoe, kept the attention of the little dog, Grasshop and the bees quietly fetched up a rope and at a signal tried to tie it about the visitor's neck. For it was Dingo's plan to keep the little dog to play with. But Mr. Grasshop's rope closed on nothing.

Far away in the southwestern sky, they saw Procyon, the star of the little dog, calmly shining. That is why Dingo climbed the tree.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh's Irish Home

Probably you'd never guess it, but it is properly pronounced Y-a-w-l, that little old town spelled Youghal, down in the southeastern corner of Ireland. It's a quaint little place, consisting principally of one main street, meandering along very near the ocean. This street is narrow and crowded with rattling butchers' carts, with modest pony carriages, with errand boys on bicycles, shouting lustily to one another, and with an occasional chugging motor car. There are rather dingy little shops, a picturesque clock tower and an ancient, crumbling town hall which is now a school. At first, you will think that this is all, except, perhaps, for a few other badly-paved back streets and alleys; but, if you can make your way through the jumble of old vehicles and the groups of ragged urchins playing on the sidewalks, you will at last come to the end of the village. There, a road which leads up a little hill will bring you to St. Mary's Church. All about is quiet and green and a little moldy, but the fresh salt breeze blowing in from the sea makes the spot a delightful one in which to linger.

The transept of St. Mary's Church is believed to be the oldest roofed building still standing in Ireland, and the church itself contains a half-broken Norman arch and great ceiling beams of blackened Irish oak; near the oak pulpit there is a piece of floor tilting, said to be a thousand years old. But, although you will be interested in these things, you will very likely soon make your escape again into the sunshine. Climbing up on a relic of the old town wall of Youghal, crowning the steep bank at the back of the church, you will find a lovely view over the low roofs of the town, far out to the blue sea, dotted with white sails. And, nearer at hand, you will notice a cluster of old chimneys, rising above some vine-covered walls which shut in the churchyard. These are the chimneys of Myrtle Grove, the old home of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Immediately you will wonder if this is the place where Raleigh planted those first potatoes, brought from far-away Virginia. Sure enough, it is! Visitors who are fortunate enough to gain admittance to the grounds, now private property, will be shown what is thought to be the very inclosure where the momentous planting was done. Little did Raleigh guess what an importance, in the eyes of the Irish people, these potatoes would come to have. It was probably just an experiment that he was trying, when he planted the American vegetable in Irish soil; but it grew and prospered there, until now potatoes are the prin-

cipal food of the Irish peasants. These gardens of Myrtle Grove are rambling and pleasant, separated by tiny vine-archways; just before the charming red brick Elizabethan house is a wide gravelled court, on one side of which grow four ancient yew trees. Doubtless Raleigh sat beneath these branches, on sweet summer days, dreaming of future explorations; but we hope he was not disturbed by the weird screams of the peacocks which strut there in these modern times.

The house itself is all soft red brick and green vines, gables and pretty lattices. The big low front door has a curious heart-shaped keyhole; one steps inside to find a vestibule carpeted with a soft rug, and cool, dim rooms full of black oak paneling and carved oak mantels over the fireplaces. The high latticed windows are set into very thick walls. Certain relics of Raleigh are most carefully preserved in cabinets, and one bedroom is known as Spenser's, for tradition has it that the poet came there sometimes to visit his friend.

Raleigh, as you all know, was an Englishman, but in 1579 he was sent to Ireland, at the head of some troops, to put down the rebellion of one of the troublesome Earls of Desmond. Perhaps Raleigh fell in love with Ireland, which is surely beautiful enough to have enchanted him; at any rate, when he was offered a grant of land near Youghal, he accepted it. History tells us that he lived for several years in Ireland, even once becoming Mayor of Youghal. It cannot have been long, however, before the call came to be off on more voyages of adventure, for Raleigh was a rover always. It is pleasant to remember this restful, beautiful home of his with which he was content for at least a few years.

The Young Dandelion

I am a bold fellow -
As ever was seen,
With my shield of yellow,
In the grass green.

You may uproot me
From field and from lane,
Trample me, cull me—
I spring up again.

I never flinch, sir,
Wherever I dwell;
Give me an inch, sir,
I'll soon take an ell.

Drive me from garden
In anger and pride,
I'll thrive and harden
By the roadside.

—Dinah Mulock Craik.

Little Gardens for Little People

Every American boy and girl who makes a garden this year is helping Uncle Sam. More corn and beans and other vegetables are wanted than were grown last season, and the help of the little people of the country is needed to grow them. It is good fun to make a vegetable garden, anyway, and to watch the vegetables grow. Don't try to make a bigger garden, though, than you can care for. It is much better to have a good little garden, than a bigger one that is neglected.

Fortunately, the vegetables which are most useful are the easiest to grow. Beans will thrive in almost any garden soil, and so will corn. Grow beans, whether your garden be large or small; but, if it is less than 25 feet square, perhaps you had better omit the corn. If you do grow corn, choose one of the low growing kinds, like Golden Bantam, and plant it in furrows with the seeds a foot apart instead of in hills, the way your father plants the taller kinds. Put the seed about two inches under ground and keep the soil hoed all through the season.

With a very little garden, it is best to grow only the bush beans, like Brittle Wax, Stringless Green Pod, Horticultural and Red Cranberry. The climbing beans give a bigger crop, though, and usually space can be found for one or two rows of poles. If you can't get poles, plant your climbing beans just the same, but grow them on sunflower stalks. Make the hills about three feet apart. Plant the beans an inch-deep, with the eye down, and when the vines are a foot high, plant your sunflower seeds, one seed to a hill. Of course, you need the giant sunflowers, for the stalks must grow tall and be very stout. They will shoot up quickly, and the bean vines will cling to them as readily as to poles. You must keep the lower leaves of the sunflower plants pulled off, however, so that they will not interfere with the vines.

Oftentimes you can grow scarlet runner beans on strings, fastened to the fence or to the porch. The blossoms are very attractive, and the beans are excellent, when shelled. The best string bean, to grow on poles or sunflower stalks, is Kentucky Wonder. If you want shell beans, grow the climbing Horticultural.

Among the other vegetables which any little gardener can grow are beets, turnips, radishes, lettuce, carrots and cabbages. You can't expect to get many vegetables to store for winter from a little garden plot, but you can have a

succession of fresh vegetables all summer. The way to do this is to plant a little at a time, putting in new seeds every ten days or two weeks. If you should put in all your "bet seed now," for example, you would have more than you could eat for a short time by and by. Then the beets would get old and tough. It is the same way with radishes, lettuce and the other crops named.

You can buy lettuce and cabbage plants now, if you want these vegetables early, and you can start seed at the same time to give a later crop. An easy way to have radishes, without taking any of the space of the garden, is to include a few seeds when you are planting crops like beets and carrots. They will come up quickly and be out of the way, before the ground is needed by the other vegetables. Another reason for using radishes in this way is that you can start cultivating as soon as the little plants appear, for they will mark the rows. Thus you can keep ahead of the weeds.

If you are fond of greens, grow a 10-foot row of New Zealand spinach and another 10-foot row of Swiss chard. You need only a short row of each, because you do not pull up the plants as you do when you are harvesting lettuce or common spinach, but simply take off some of the leaves. Then the plants grow out again, in a most convenient way. Have at least two feet between the plants, as they spread over considerable ground.

Before you plant your garden, make a little plan on paper, showing just where each row is to go and the distance between the rows. You will have to leave two feet or more between such strong growing vegetables as New Zealand spinach and Swiss chard, but a foot will be enough between the beets, carrots and such vegetables that take but little room.

When you plant, use a piece of strong cord, with a sharpened stake at each end, to lay out the rows. Draw the cord tight and then run the end of your hoe handle along the line, to make a mark for the furrow. An easy way to mark the spaces between the rows is to have a three-foot stick, with marks to indicate one foot and two feet. Don't plant until your garden has been gone over, with an iron rake, enough times to get rid of all the lumps and stones. Any experienced garden-maker will tell you that you can't grow good crops on rough land, and, of course, you want your vegetables to be just as good as those grown by the older people.

You will get much fun out of your garden, and some useful information,

too, if you watch the way in which the different plants start. Indeed, there is no reason why you shouldn't dig up an occasional seed to learn how it sprouts. The beans are especially interesting. First, you see a little crack in the soil; then a small, green loop will appear; in a day or two, this loop will straighten up, and you will find that the bean, with the skin removed, has been lifted out. Presently two little leaves will open. Your peas, on the other hand, will throw up just one green stem. You may be surprised to find several plants coming up where you have put in what appeared to be a single beet seed. That is because the so-called beet seed is really a receptacle for several seeds.

All through the season keep the hoe going, for you would not like to have a garden filled with weeds. You know that weeds feed on the same plant food as the vegetables you want to grow, and there many not be enough for both.

Strange Teams and Strange Carts

In some parts of the south of Europe, especially in Spain and Italy, donkeys and mules are used for drawing carts and carriages much more than they are in more northern countries. In Spain, for instance, instead of pairs of horses, pairs of mules are used to draw the carriages, and their owners are just as proud of them as people in other countries used to be of their carriage horses, before they gave them up because they preferred motor cars. Down in the south of Italy, in and near Naples, one often sees horses and mules and oxen harnessed side by side, to draw the carts, and nobody seems to think there is anything in the least odd about it, or that the fact that the animals are such different sizes matters in the least. Sometimes one sees a horse or an ox and a donkey, drawing a cart, or plowing in the fields, and sometimes one sees three abreast, a donkey, a mule, and a horse, or even an ox.

If one takes the steamer at Naples and goes further south still, down to the beautiful island of Sicily, one finds donkeys and mules used more than horses, in most places to draw the carts; but the carts themselves are so unlike any others that one has ever seen before that they almost make one forget to look what sort of an animal it is that is drawing it. For one thing, they are very small; Sicily is a very hilly country, and perhaps that is one of the reasons why the carts

Squirrel Decides to Stay

An amusing instance, in which the birds were worsted, took place under my eyes last summer. Hearing the usual outcry one morning, I looked out and saw a great crowd of sparrows perched on the branches of a tall maple, shrieking at the top of their voices, and hopping ever nearer to one of the houses provided for their use. It was not one of the four-story arrangements with which we disfigure our trees, but a single cottage, with room for but one family, and it was high up in the tree. The excitement centered about this house. Close watching with a glass at length revealed a small reddish head, with very sharp eyes, in the doorway of the cottage, and after some time the owner of these features calmly stepped out on the veranda and showed himself—a small red squirrel, with a silver collar which proclaimed him an escaped pet. He had evidently not

farred well in captivity and I rejoiced in his freedom.

But the sparrow world had decided to eject him from the neighborhood, and faithfully, with true sparrow doggedness, they worked at this problem. No sooner did he appear than they resumed their attack, flying around him, screaming and making quick dashes at him. He was somewhat disconcerted and ran up a long branch, followed by the whole gang, which grew more bold as he apparently retreated, dashing ever nearer as though to peck him, but never actually touching him. While he was running they were very bold, but the moment he sat up and faced them they drew off a little, though they never went quite away. For several days not a movement of his escaped pet's notice. It was amusing to see how the smallest stir on his part was announced to the world. "There he is! He's coming out!" one could easily understand, and every sparrow within hearing immediately responded by instantly deserting his business or pleasure, and adding his presence and cries to the mob.

But the squirrel, finding fruit trees with green apples and pears, resolved to stay, and after a week or two they became so far accustomed to his presence as to be less alarmed, though they never lost interest in him. His eating especially seemed to astonish them. I have seen fifty birds at once hovering about an evergreen, too small to afford them perching places far enough from the enemy, while he gathered and nibbled the small cones. When he sat up on a branch holding a green pear in his tiny paws, their amusement knew no bounds. They sat around at a safe distance, exchanging remarks in the amiable manner of some of the human race at the ways of a foreigner.

The squirrel had by this time resumed his wild instincts, cared nothing for them, and would even answer back with a sharp little cry. He had taken up his summer residence in the maple-tree cottage, and all through the fall, while pears hung on the trees of the neglected yard next to ours, he lived in clover. His tail became bushy, his coat grew sleek, and he looked like a different animal. Still the sparrows attended his movements, following him like a train of courtiers wherever he went, but they did not make so much noise about it as at first.—Olive Thorne Miller.

The Pulley

The pulley is one of the most important of the simple mechanical devices that have been invented by men and adapted to modern engineering purposes, according to My Magazine, London. Without its aid in lifting and moving great masses of metal, it is doubtful if any engineering shop could continue to exist. By its means, men are able to handle quite easily very heavy objects that have to be moved from place to place, and a few men can do what, without the pulley, would require a crowd of men.

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THE NEIGHBORHOOD

BOSTON, Mass.—Peary discovered the North Pole, but it remains for boys of the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House to climb it. This feat is to be performed twice at the grand circus to be given by the house next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at the Strand Theater on Central Avenue. The performances are announced to begin at 7:30 and 2:30 o'clock, the side shows opening up at 6:30 in the evening and 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The regular "show" will have trained animals and special contests, such as pole climbing, a Southern May festival, including May-pole dances, and so on. Bluebird and his wives will appear in a side show. Besides these there will be a Hall of Mystery, Punch and Judy, Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works and a journey down the River Styx. The circus requires 125 performers, all boys and girls of the neighborhood house, and will wind up the winter's work with a flourish. It will be a war benefit affair.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" will be given by the North End Union Glee Club at the Union tomorrow and Wednesday evenings. Thomas Gallazzi will conduct it.

Beginning Wednesday a series of food "conservations" will begin at South Bay Union. The feature of these will be the attention given to questions. Housewives will be encouraged to ask questions regarding foods and food substitutes arising from their needs and experiences. Definite instruction will be given, also, such as the intelligent use of more milk.

All the clubs and classes of the Union closed last week, but final plays and entertainments to finish the season's work are in progress.

Under the auspices of Denison House the St. Lucia Club, composed of Italian women, will give a reception at the Abraham School this evening for the benefit of Italian war relief.

All of the various races represented at Denison House have united in general war relief work at the house. This work is to be enlarged during the summer. Members of the house and neighborhood bought heavily of the third Liberty Loan.

Miss Gordon and Miss Chase are attending the annual conference of the Intercommunity Service Association meeting at Mt. Ivy, N. Y. This was formerly the College Settlement Association. Its object is the development of community service, especially through college graduates and undergraduates.

All departments of the school including the People's Orchestra of 60 players will be represented on the program of the seventh annual concert of the Boston Music School Settlement to be given at the Copley Plaza Hotel on the morning of May 18.

Rugles Street Neighborhood House is planning for a combined circus and minstrel show on May 17.

Legislation, with special reference to the history and progress of prohibition legislation in Massachusetts will be discussed at a meeting of the Boston Social Union at South Bay Union on Wednesday. Arthur J. Davis of the Anti-Saloon League and Robert A. Woods are to speak.

SOUTH AFRICA AND BRITISH GALLANTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—A Reuter message, dated March 28, states that a resolution expressing South Africa's admiration for the gallantry shown by the British armies in the battle at present in progress in France, was formally moved by General Botha in the Union House of Assembly. A warm tribute to the bravery of Sir Douglas Haig's troops was paid by Sir Thomas Smartt.

A discordant note was struck by General Hertzog who took the view that the time had come for peace. Neither the Allies, nor the Germans, he considered, could gain anything by continuing the war. A continuance of the war, he maintained, would mean the ruin of Europe, and he pointed out that between 5000 and 10,000 people in South Africa were still suffering as a result of the rebellion.

Mr. J. X. Merriman reminded General Hertzog that at the Union of South Africa the latter had accepted the post and taken the oath of allegiance as a Minister of the British Crown. General Hertzog, Mr. Merriman declared, had deliberately closed his eyes to the great issues at stake, and had dragged in petty, miserable politics.

In replying to the debate, General Botha characterized the tone of the Nationalist speeches as anti-British. Not a single word, he pointed out, had been uttered against the Germans. Speaking of the Republican propaganda, General Botha reaffirmed his firm intention to abide by the signature of the Vereeniging Treaty. It was the grossest hypocrisy, he declared, to ask the Imperial Government to grant a constitution and then turn round and want a republic. The constitution, General Botha pointed out, was framed on the initiative of South Africa, and not at the request of the Imperial Government, and he bitterly denounced the Nationalist refusal to send a message to Sir Douglas Haig when deeds of valor were being enacted in France of such a nature that even the German communiques spoke of them in the highest terms. General Botha also referred to the fact that the Nationalists had failed to mention Belgium and the great sacrifices of France because they were on the side of the Allies. Yet, General Botha said, many members of the

House of Assembly bore Huguenot names.

General Botha's motion, Reuter's message concludes, was adopted by 63 votes to 21. Loud cheers, it states, greeted the announcement of the figures, and a stirring scene ensued as the Unionist Colonel Henwood sprang from his seat, and taking up a position in the middle of the floor, led the national anthem. Not only the members, but the occupants of the press and public galleries joined in. The Nationalists retained their seats throughout. When the national anthem had concluded, the Nationalist member, Mr. de Beer, asked the Speaker on a point of order whether they could sing the Free State Volkslied. The Speaker ruled that if Mr. de Beer considered it consistent with his oath of allegiance he could take the responsibility on himself, whereupon the incident closed.

EDWARD TREFZE ON CANADA AND BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—Speaking here at a food production meeting, Edward Trefze, one of Mr. Hoover's right-hand men on the Food Board of the United States, paid a glowing tribute to the valor of Canada in the war.

"You have an idea that the United States was slow in entering the war," continued Mr. Trefze. "Perhaps we have been slow. The man in the street cannot attempt to know what the Government should have done. I, for one, am firmly convinced that the United States entered this war at Great Britain's own good time."

The speaker sketched briefly some of the problems his country was confronted with when it became time to consolidate a heterogeneous population of 100,000,000 people into a unified nation with one unflinching resolve to win the war. Then he spoke of German propaganda, for which he said the Kaiser's Government had been paying \$500,000 in gold each month. The propaganda had been aimed at the distraction of the American people's minds from the issue of the war, the desire being to turn their attention to minor issues.

Mr. Trefze told of his impression on the battle fields of Northern France, and denied the statement that this was a poor man's war. The sacrifices made by the famous old houses of England were well known, he said. He had gone across the Atlantic with a party of aviators, all of them sons of American multi-millionaires. It was a war for liberty, in which each class must bear an equal share.

In closing, he paid a magnificent tribute to the British Empire's part in the war. "When," he said, "you see those wonderful men out there in the trenches, you know that Britain is going to have a super-race when this war is over. The British soldier is holding the line from the North Sea, through France, Italy, Serbia and Jerusalem to Mesopotamia—the longest battle line the world has ever seen. It is a front that has never been penetrated and never will. We feel that if the United States can do only half as well as Britain, six months from that day the war will close."

CAMPAIGN FOR Y. M. C. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A campaign was launched, recently, for the purpose of raising funds for the Y. M. C. A. overseas activities. His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, who was among the speakers, urged the necessity for contributing to the Red Triangle fund "in order that there may be taken to our gallant men overseas the message that we are doing everything in our power to aid them." Further in his remarks, His Excellency in referring to his 18 months stay in the Dominion, said: "I want to know what the limit of the citizens of Ottawa, or of Canada is when it comes to maintaining great and worthy causes. I believe it to be practically limitless. We are going to give yet another indication of what we mean and what the determination of Canada really is." Amongst the other speakers were Lieut.-Col. G. W. Birks, O. C. the Y. M. C. A. forces in England and France, and Capt. T. F. Best, a Boer war veteran and pioneer Y. M. C. A. secretary in France.

DEPOT FOR RETURNED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—Lieut.-Col. Nasmith has been appointed to command the district depot at Calgary which in accordance with recent military reorganization will handle men returning from overseas. The district depot will embrace both of the organizations at present known as the casualty units and units of the Military Hospitals Command. The new organization will consist of a headquarters, a hospital section, a discharge section, and a leave and furlough section. All Alberta men arriving from overseas, no matter what their classification, will be taken on the strength of the district depot on arrival and will be posted to one of the above sections or companies as the circumstances of the case require. Lieut. Ensmie will be put in charge of the Edmonton detachment, it is expected.

ROYAL FLYING SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Many French-Canadian college and high school students are lining up with the Royal Flying Service. "It is very gratifying," says Mr. G. R. Legthall, honorary secretary of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Aerial League, in charge of recruiting work, "to see so many fine young fellows, the sons of representative French-Canadians, coming forward so earnestly and loyally to fight against the common enemy. I feel genuinely proud of the class that is seeking admission to the air service, and I know the men will do themselves and their country honor in the service."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Americanization

INDIANAPOLIS STAR.—The New York Board of Education is finding its plans for the Americanization of workmen in that city checked by a large number of employers. The board asks only that a room be set apart in each factory where a teacher supplied by the board may instruct the foreigners in English and citizenship four hours a week. In many cases there is a flat refusal of employers to cooperate even though the time for teaching be out of working hours. It is said by some that they do not wish to be bothered, while others express indifference as to whether their men speak English or not. Wherever permission for the teacher has been given the workmen seem glad of the opportunity provided of learning the language of this country. Their eagerness is its own comment on their previous lack of opportunity and on the neglect of the newcomers by Americans. Whether employers who discourage efforts to Americanize their men act from disloyal motives or selfishly grudge the time spent, there should be a way to compel them to take a different view of the subject. It is evident that there is yet need of educating other men than foreigners on the importance of making the "melting pot" more rapidly effective.

Resuscitation of the Canals

NEW YORK HERALD.—It is freight congestion created by the war that has caused the demand for resuscitation of the country's canals, but when they are restored they are certain to be retained permanently as part of the transportation system. The subordination of the waterways was in large measure due to the fact that while the keenest minds in the country were continuously improving the railways, the canals were largely left to the management of state officials who had no personal interest in pushing them, and were in general provided with but scanty appropriations for betterments. Hence the failure to provide better traction and other equipment, and the relegation of the canals to an insignificant position even during the months when the absence of fuel left them free to compete with the railways.

New York's great canal from the lakes to the sea fortunately has been rebuilt at a cost of \$100,000,000 and is nearly ready for operation. With up to date traction methods, adequate barges and "live" management, this canal should have a yearly capacity of 10,000,000 tons of freight moved at a speed far exceeding that of the old mule and towpath days, and its modern operation must strongly tend to wake up and resuscitate minor canals that are now neglected and dormant.

From Bunker Hill to Seicheprey

CHICAGO JOURNAL.—When Washington, on his way to take command of the Continental army before Boston, heard the news of the Battle of Bunker Hill, he asked but one question: "Did the militia fight?" When informed that they did, he said simply: "Then America is safe," and continued his journey. Since the first news of the little fight at Seicheprey came over the cables, some millions have been harboring a question not very unlike Washington's. Our boys over there are not militia, and we did not need to ask if they fought, we knew they couldn't help fighting if the chance came. But did they fight effectively in this new warfare of the higher mathematics and the lower instincts, of stop watches and cold steel? They did. Pershing's reply is decisive on that score. The little battle closed with the Yankee lads holding all their positions, after having inflicted casualties from 50 to 100 per cent greater than they suffered. We can go on with our work as calmly as Washington went on with his—let us see that it is the same sort of work, the work of winning the war. Our soldiers have mastered the new technique of battle, and America and the world are safe, if we at home but back up the men in the field.

DECISION ON POWER QUESTION IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The contention of the Hydro-Electric Commission and the Provincial Government that the Electrical Development Company of Ontario was not entitled to develop more than 125,000 horsepower at any one time under its charter, has been vindicated by the special commission appointed to investigate the matter. The report of the commission says: "We find that the company is entitled, at any one time, to develop more than 125,000 horsepower for commercial purposes, and that the contention that it may exceed that amount if the average quantity used does not exceed 125,000 horsepower, is not well founded. Horsepower for commercial use means, in our opinion, that available for disposition to customers, and does not include the power necessary to be developed in order to make ready to deliver horsepower from the generators or switchboard." The duties of the commissioners, under the Public Utilities Act, were to determine the quantity of water which the Electrical Development Company was entitled to divert or use, the amount of horsepower the company is entitled to develop, the excess power, if any, and the price and terms upon which power should be delivered to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. With regard to the other matters in dispute, the commission decided that the company is entitled to use 10,612 feet of water, the amount required to generate the 125,000 horsepower allowed under the charter, and should the Electrical Development Company be ordered to deliver to the Hydro-Electric Commission the extra 25,000 horsepower which the company is capable of generating above the amount specified in

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MILITARY SERVICE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

Ottawa, Ont.—In the course of an explanation of the amended Military Service Act, given by the Minister of Militia, Major-General Newburn, in the House of Commons recently, he stated that unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 22 years, would be called up first from the urban centers in order to allow men on the farms to have the opportunity of concluding their seedling operations. Up to April 29th, 39, 208 men had reported for service under the Act. The Minister paid a tribute to the young men in McGill, Laval and St. Mary's Colleges, Quebec, who, he said, were enlisting in much larger numbers than was formerly the case. A splendid spirit, he said, was being displayed by the young men of these colleges, while, he added, men in increasing numbers in the Province of Quebec, were coming forward to join the colors.

SUFFRAGE LEAGUE TO CONTINUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Louisiana League for Woman's Suffrage unanimously voted down a proposition to disband at its first anniversary meeting in the Suffrage House recently. It had been argued by some that the need of the league had passed when it merged with the Woman's Suffrage party.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO WAR RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Christian Men's Federation of Canada reports having contributed \$70,000 to war charities during the past year, the money being administered through the International Council of the Brotherhood Movement in Great Britain.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

SEVENTEEN COLUMNS
ON GIOTTO

A man of affairs once remarked casually: "The vital events of the world do not always appear in the headlines of newspapers." Remembering this, some of us are making a little unimposing list of vital events in the world war. One of the entries on my list is the last utterance of Nurse Cavell. "There is something more, something higher, than patriotism," or words to that effect. Another is this: In the fourth year of the war, the American Magazine of Art published an article of 17 columns on Giotto.

The author is A. Kingsley Porter, and it says much for his knowledge and fervor that the most lack-of-space-harassed editor, after reading this essay on the popularity of the Giottoesque, would not wish to debate a single paragraph. It is not necessary to agree with all of Mr. Porter's arguments and deductions. His views on the artistic aspect of the Christ-mas tree are fantastic, and such a statement as "Good architecture came to a sudden end in America about the year 1850," is more incorrect than true. Everything may be forgiven to an art man who, in the fourth year of the war, persuades an editor to allot him 17 columns on Giotto.

The inspiration of this meandering but compact essay is doubtless Dr. Sirén's valuable and probably definitive book on Giotto. One practical effect that book has already had. It has enormously increased the value of a New York artistic treasure. Suddenly Dr. Sirén announces that the nameless "Nativity" in the Metropolitan Museum is by Giotto. What is the result? This picture is immediately worth ten times, possibly twenty times more, than it was worth on the day before Dr. Sirén's book was published. Now it must be apparent, even to the man in the street, that the real value of the "Nativity" remains unaltered. A picture is good, ordinary or bad, never mind who painted it; but the world has been hypnotized by names, and most collectors buy names, not works of art. You may pick up at auction a head of a woman, probably Dutch, the face plain but sensitive, the neck incased in a vast ruff, a stiff lace erection toppling on the head. You buy it because you know it is a good picture, and the others present do not know. You buy it for \$50. Later, if you are able to prove that it is by Cornelis de Vos, this plain, sensitive woman's head becomes at once worth \$500. Had the "Woodgatherers," by Inness, which recently fetched at auction in New York \$31,800, been offered for sale in London or Paris as by John Smith, does anyone suppose that it would have fetched a quarter of that sum? Was the old dealer who said to his son, "Buy through the eyes, not through the ears." This name fetish affords Mr. Porter an opportunity for one of his most trenchant columns on the text. "The worship of names has ever since the Thirteenth Century been one of the great curses of art."

It was Vasari, that good journalist and poor painter, who intentionally started the name worship of Giotto; it was Dante who unintentionally increased the worship tenfold through the famous passage into which Giotto's name ripples. So for six centuries and more that name of Giotto, the morning star of paintings, has shone with increasing splendor in the firmament of art, and countless generations have been touched by the story of the shepherd boy making pictures of his lambs on the smooth rocks, and piercing through the thousand years of Byzantine twilight with a fresh vision of a new world.

Countless clergymen and others have patiently examined the Giotto frescoes at Assisi, have taken them in a succession of admiring gulps, with appropriate ejaculations of veneration, and they have been all the better for the adventure. This will continue for some time, for it will be years before Badocker or another will have discovered Dr. Sirén's emphatic statement that the frescoes at Assisi, Nos. 2 to 20, are not by Giotto at all, and that Vasari had no documentary proof for the shepherd boy and "the heaven-sent minister of genius" episodes in Giotto's life.

The beautiful thing about it all is that the scattering of these radiant mist does not hurt, because truth is always so much more interesting than fiction. We who are living and working today know, from our experience of life, that nothing ever arises full-born, full-grown, which is the way the minor art histories treat the apparition of Giotto. Achievements, inventions, are the results of growth; the work of a great man is a development, a blossoming from forerunners, often obscure, who planted the seed, till the land and put forth in the inclemency of spring their little buds. So with Giotto. He did not burst forth into flower from the Byzantine twilight; he was a natural development; with him we reach not Adam striding into Eden, himself new in a world where everything was new, but a painter most capable, most keen to view the world with his own eyes, who stands at the "crest of the pass" up which generations of pre-Giottoesque Italians had toilsomely trod.

One of these has already assumed a well-defined mantle of personality. That was Cavallini, Giotto's senior, one of those excellent men who learned the business of painting thoroughly, to whom teaching was as important as painting, and who had the honor of numbering Giotto among his pupils. Giotto may have helped in the frescoes at Assisi, Nos. 2 to 20, but we are asked to note that the "cycle now appears to be the work of Cavallini and his pupils, of whom Giotto was merely one."

What then is left of Giotto? Everything. As a painter he stands precisely where he did. He was a great artist, a most capable craftsman: his

work endures because, like Constable, he sought nature for his material. That seems an easy thing to do, but in reality it is very hard, because the pull of precedent fashions and controls, as in a pair of pinchers, all but the very strongest natures. Something else we must remember. Because, until the Eighteenth Century, the church was the foster-nurse of the painting craft, we are apt to think that all painters were pious like Fra Angelico. Nothing of the kind. Giotto was a sportive, worldly, merry person. He painted the sacred story and the Francis legend because he was asked, or told to do so; he would have painted pagan or social themes with equal intelligence and artistry. Giotto was not a spiritual man. Before his day art, at any rate on the surface, had tried to deal with the immaterial. Giotto, in Mr. Porter's apt phrase, "turned from the immaterial to the material." Again, that was precisely what Constable did centuries later.

Giotto did other great things also. His genius drove him straight to the significant; he eliminated the unessential. That is the province of the artist, his great responsibility, to pick the vital, the life-giving in the ways of man and in the ways of nature, and so show the children of men who are not artists and who have not been trained in aesthetics, what to look for, what to value.

Art, like nature, passes from promise to fulfillment in cycles. Giotto's vision was so fresh, so natural, that for generations he set the standard. Fulfillment and decadence followed, until Italian art sank into the wearisome accentuation of the unimportant and the unessential of the eclectics of Bologna. Such cycles pass and pass. When, at the close of the last century, the trustees of the Chantry bequest, in London, purchased Frank Dicksee's "The Two Crowns" for an enormous sum, it may be inferred that they bought this work for the nation because they considered it a good representative picture of the day. It may have been that; it was that in 1899; but it now hangs in the National Gallery of British art as a sad example of the height that the fashion for painting the unessential, and the insignificant, reached in Great Britain at the close of the Nineteenth Century.

But the tide was already turning. Spring was on the wing. About the time that Dicksee was meditating "The Two Crowns," piling superfluous detail upon superfluous detail, loading a tiny immaterial idea with a gigantic assemblage of material ornamentation, Cézanne was painting "The Bathers," with everything eliminated except the significance of bodies about to bathe and bathing. And Augustus John was meditating his decorations entirely devoid of rhetoric, beautifully drawn, the line alive, ornamented only with a little color, frank and fresh. It is interesting now to remember that when the writer last visited Augustus John's studio there were pinned round the wall a series of photographs of Giotto's frescoes. He was not copying them. They were his inspiration, his inspiration in the path he had chosen of significant elementalism.

So, it seems quite fitting that on the list of vital events in the world war should be entered this: that in the fourth year the American Magazine of Art published an essay of 17 columns on Giotto.

CUBISM IN THE
AUCTION ROOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It has arrived at last—cubism in the auction room, on a par temporarily with the first-class collections of other kinds of art, ancient and modern. The accumulations in these various lines belonging to M. Leonce Alexandre-Rosenberg, connoisseur and dealer, of Paris, has proved a novel attraction even at the multitudinous Anderson Galleries. The units of this extraordinary assemblage are specified in the following order: "Primitive Chinese bronzes, cubist paintings and sculptures, Persian miniature paintings." It is not so incongruous as the bare announcement might lead one casually to assume. The intimate if not definitely organized relation of modern painting and sculpture to any and all old things having qualities of direct expression, is at present clearly recognized. Moreover, the connoisseurship of M. Rosenberg, while broad and catholic to the extreme limit, seems to have at the bottom a sort of artistic consistency, going in mainly for massive simplicity of composition, harmonious integrity of line, and vital purity of color. You perceive this in the Chinese "hill jars" of the remote Han period, in the Tang pottery horses, and in the flower-like Indo-Persian parchment illuminations, as well as in the often crass cubism of Messrs. Picasso, Gris, Metzinger, Rivera and Herbin, and the more delicate, refined neo-impressionistic painting of Paul Signac and Maurice Denis—these two latter being also particularly well represented in the Rosenberg gathering. The Denis, in fact, is one of the few chefs-d'œuvre of this artist, especially in the form of comparatively small easel pictures, that have crossed the Atlantic. It is a "St. George and the Dragon," in a Brittany shore landscape of red rocks and surging, deep-blue sea—an imaginative vision of golden splendor and high romance such as pervades Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." The Signac, too, is an excellent example of this founder of the "pointillist" school, showing the towers at the entrance to the harbor of La Rochelle, and dated 1913.

Of the avowed and uncompromising cubists, Pablo Picasso is undoubtedly the chief. A fair sample of his style of presentation is given in the catalogue description of No. 87: "Still Life—Bottle, newspaper and other objects



Mme. Céline Lepage

THE CONVICTIONS
OF CELINE LEPAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

On a table. Oil painting on cardboard. Glass beads and sawdust set into the painting." Juan Gris also plays the game with something like Spanish bull-fighting brutality: "Still Life—Newspaper, lamp, glass and bottle on a table. Oil painting, a great part of the canvas pasted with fragments of newspaper and wall paper." These are studies in contrasted textures, supposed to stimulate the tactile sense. The modernist experiments of Messrs. Metzinger, Rivera and Herbin take a somewhat different direction, being mainly occupied with synthetic or broken perspective, with schematic anatomical distortions, and with planes in relation to light and color. Purely abstract research, all this—the painters' substitute for the pianist's five-finger exercises.

The cubist examples thus far noted are all still-life motifs, in which technical experiments find obvious and legitimate exercise. More complicated is the question of the portraits and figure pieces, two or three of which are included in the Rosenberg collection. The most interesting is Rivera's blocked-out presentation of a Russian poet, Maximilian Volochine, a curious structure of piled-up irregular blocks and flat spots and stretches of color, which nevertheless must have some subtle relation to a general scheme, as well as to each other, since without any positive representation of features or objective detail of any sort, they contrive to convey the very distinct impression of a keen-eyed, studious-looking bearded man doing something with books. Such a canvas at least hints of undiscovered possibilities in the way of representing in a painted picture the mental as well as the physical traits of a person, very much as we unconsciously see him in imagination after he has been described to us, or in memory after having actually met him in the flesh.

By such ratiocination, one might almost come to accepting Rivera's cubism as real portraiture—when, lo! another distracting image is encountered. It is the life-size front face portrait of a woman, one of those singularly modern-looking and expressive encaustic (wax color) paintings unearthed in later years from Egyptian tombs of the Roman period, Third to Fifth Century A. D., and of which the Metropolitan Museum has a few choice specimens. It had been customary to regard oil painting on canvas or wood as a relatively modern process, dating only from the medieval Renaissance period. Now we must set the mark back a thousand years for the technique of these old Greco-Romans is precisely that of our own freer painters of today, only that the latter use linseed oil as a color-mixing medium instead of the melted wax of their forbears in ancient Alexandria.

Now, it will probably occur to the average observer that the standard of portrait painting which has held its own for at least 15 centuries without perceptible modification, is hardly to be replaced overnight by even such plausible ingratiating cubism as that of Messrs. Rivera, Metzinger et al.

ST. LOUIS PRIZE AWARDS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Art League prize of \$300 for the best work of art exhibited at the fifth annual open exhibition of the local Artists Guild has been awarded Gustav F. Goetsch, instructor in the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. The Chamber of Commerce purchase prize of \$350 was given Oscar E. Berninghaus. The landscape first prize went to Tom P. Barnett, \$100. Edmund H. Wuerpel taking the second of \$50. The first and second figure prizes were given Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Carpenter and the sculpture prize of \$100 to Victor S. Holm. The award jury was Charles Francis Browne, Oliver Dennett Grover and Albin C. Polasek, all of Chicago. The pictures will be on view at the Artists Guild throughout the summer,

which has been acquired by the French State. The war has very naturally exerted a considerable influence on Mme. Lepage. It has even inspired a whole series of compositions in which her art has found its purest expression.

The monument of Verlaine at Metz on which Mme. Lepage was working when The Christian Science Monitor representative called upon her at her studio in the rue François Gubert, is yet unfinished. When completed it will afford yet another proof of her belief in compactness and sobriety of line and expression. In this monument, which is to be placed on a fountain to be erected in honor of Verlaine in liberated Metz, Mme. Lepage has sought to commemorate the two guiding inspirations of the poet's genius. Against the trunk of a large chestnut tree, two feminine figures are leaning. The one, representing the poet's aspirations, uplifts the thick foliage of the Tree of Life. The second figure, such as expressed in "Parallèlement," "Ode au Son Hébaut," etc., is turning her gaze toward the earth, whilst caressing the trunk of the Tree of Life, to which she clings weakly as for support.

"The Soldier Comedian," another of Mme. Lepage's fine works inspired by the war, is intended to perpetuate the heroism of those actors who, abandoning the mask of Thalia and Melopomene for the sword of Mars, fought so bravely for their country. The artists who posed for this fine composition were Mlle. Lucie Brille of the Odéon and M. Maurice Renaud of the Opéra. The fine conduct of the latter in the firing line admirably fitted him to represent those other professionals of his art who have done their duty.

Mme. Céline Lepage struggled long and bravely to stem the ever-growing current of opposition. At last, despairing of ever converting her parents to her views, she decided upon the most simple and radical course to follow in such circumstances: she simply left her home and ran away to Paris, "la grande ville!" For, as she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in the expressive French phrase, "once one has une chose dans la peau" one has to give in to it sooner or later.

In Paris she lived some time in the wilds of Montmartre, alone and unknown, working continually all by herself. That which especially characterizes her work is its spontaneity. She has never "learned" anything from others, having never been subjected to the influence of a master. All that she knows she has taught herself. Alone, in silence and in solitude, Mme. Céline Lepage has sought to express those great artistic truths which she has made hers.

Mme. Lepage has traveled a great deal. She has wandered in some of the remote places of the earth. She knows the Caucasus, Turkestan, and Asia Minor, as well as Russia. She has visited Malta, Spain and Tunis. And during all her travels, whenever circumstances permitted, she worked hard taking sketches and notes which she later elaborated and completed.

The artist exhibited at the Nationale soon after her arrival in Paris and her work immediately attracted attention; for it already expressed the high artistic ideal to which she has always remained faithful through all her years of hardships and struggle.

Mme. Lepage is firmly convinced that the primitives possessed the secret of artistic knowledge. In her opinion, the Roman period is undoubtedly the greatest in French art, and she affirms that in it, and in it only, can truth be found. She also maintains that art in general, and especially statuary art, is before all decorative, and she even declares that she cannot conceive it as being otherwise than decorative. That is why the statue, originating from the column, should always remind one of its origin and, in order to unite decorative qualities with simplicity, it should form a whole with the monument to which it belongs. Therefore, concludes Mme. Céline Lepage, architecture is the origin and ending of sculpture, as well as of painting and of all plastic art.

THE MONTREAL
SPRING EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The Montreal Art Association's Spring Exhibition of pictures, prints and sculpture, is one of Canada's artistic institutions, and is celebrating its thirty-fifth appearance. Making no pretense at being a carefully picked show of the best work done in the country it considers itself the annual opportunity for the young and talented idea to exhibit their efforts to the public and thereby mingle the work of the staid and mature with that of youth and enthusiasm—not always to the disadvantage of the latter. This year's show is fairly typical of the exhibition's purpose and cheek by jowl with the works of Royal Canadian Academicians are students' pictures, many of them promising, a few accomplished, and most of them interesting.

Among the staid and mature, some of the most interesting work was exhibited by Maurice Cuen, R. C. A., whose pastels and oils, such as No. 59, "Habitant Farm," showed great appreciation of values and effects of sunlight and storm. Maurice Cullen is one of the artists who has recently left for France to work for the War Records Office and it is improbable that much more of his work will be seen in Canada for some time.

A series of pictures by F. S. Coburn are particularly noticeable and culminate in a study of a girl in a blue frock sitting beside a gray-blue stream, the subtle contrasts and harmonies of which have been very effectively studied.

Georgette Des Claves, whose portraits are always a feature of Canadian exhibitions, has a particularly good Kit-car portrait of a child called "Anna Dale" in which the child spirit is admirably rendered and the technique is interesting and valuable to the impression without being an end in itself. Her two sisters, Alice and Berthe, each in her own way, the one with horses in action and the other in pine landscape, also achieve success.

One of the most convincing pictures in the exhibition is from the brush of John Johnstone, a constant exhibitor in Montreal. It is a low-toned study of the old Bonsecours Market in the snow and is well thought out. One particularly interesting though unconsidered (from its hanging) item is a monochrome study, "My Cousin, from Memory," painted in the trenches by Lieut. Kenneth Forbes. It is forceful and brilliant and stays in the memory after much high color has vanished.

Mabel May, considered to be one of the most promising of the younger painters, is not quite so good as usual; brushwork seems to be in some danger of taking the place of values which her previous work was so strong in, and it is hoped that there will be a speedy return to her former standard. Suzor-Cote, R. C. A., has five important pictures, which, although typifying his often expressed power to paint the snow in sunlight, do not go beyond his previous achievement and are on the whole somewhat disappointing.

Very promising students are Annie Savage and Regina Seiden with their dancing sprites and garden fantasies. Clarence Gagnon, always an individual painter of the Quebec winter, exhibits a number of characteristic pictures; and it would not be fair to conclude without a mention of a number of small studies of the sea and coast by W. Brynner, the recently resigned president of the Royal Canadian Academy, which are delightful renderings of effects and mood in and about historic Louisbourg.

The exhibition as a whole, like every other art exhibition in the country, shows the effects of the war, which has withdrawn so many of the best painters from active work and seemingly has given a half-heartedness born of other interests to others, but all things considered, the thirty-fifth spring exhibition serves well to carry on the good work and to introduce some promising students to publicity.

SAN FRANCISCO
ONE-MAN SHOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Several interesting one-man shows are being held in the different galleries of the city, and they have afforded the real art lover something new in the way of sensations and discoveries. Maurice Braun, of Los Angeles, has been showing at the Palace of Fine Arts. He has universally selected the time and scenes when the utmost color prevailed, and there is much that is beautiful in his landscapes; there is a freshness, a manifested love of the earth which gives real pleasure to the observer; but in a room filled with his work there is the sense of monotony that falls unbidden, and the visitor instinctively demands something in the way of a contrasting production, with the wish that Braun would see and do things in other and stronger modes of expression.

It is a pleasure to come suddenly face to face with the possibility of recalling the names of some of the artists of the early California days, when the landing of a ship brought, from the Parisian studios, clever and versatile men; and with their coming the history of California's art began. Among these artist argonauts were Charles C. and Arthur W. Nahl, whose forbears for generations back had been connected with the art of Cassel and Dresden, and whose student days embraced five years in Paris. These two did more for the development of the young and aspiring Californians than all others, and they left as a heritage some of their own name to carry on the family traditions and cherish the survival of real creative talent. Perham W. Nahl, the son of Arthur Nahl, has been showing for the last few days 20 paintings, at the University of California, Berkeley, where he is a member of the art department. These pictures are the originals of a series of illustrations which he has produced for a compilation of Hindu stories. Nahl is most imaginative and his ability to paint well has enabled him to play the illustrator in a charming manner. It is a pleasure to see him come out in a new line.

A retrospective exhibition has been given the work of Giuseppe Cadenasso at Mills College, where he was head of the art department for years. The passing of Cadenasso has meant the loss of one of the most picturesque of the older California painters. Identified for years with the art world of the state, his pupils are numerous and his high standards have served as the incentive for many. Cadenasso's work was very personal and spoke always of his love of the moods of California landscape. The eucalyptus trees he had studied until he was thoroughly acquainted with their qualities. The deep shadows which they embrace and their magnificent color, ranging from a soft green to the richest bronze, with the leaves of red and yellow, the constantly swaying, hanging bark, which bares the great tree trunk into gleaming eucalyptus and tan, give tremendous scope to the painter seeking subtle opportunities for playing with strong contrasts, and this Cadenasso enjoyed to the utmost.

The exhibition of Henry Varnum Poor has gone far toward proving for all time that he is a man of creative power and versatility. His drawings are strong, massive and sculptural. His present manner of painting will never be popular with the mass of picture lovers; his work is too far removed from that which is pleasing to them. A persistent follower of Cézanne, Poor insists that there is an unappreciated beauty in the massed volume of the landscape or the human figure; that the power of the structure is overwhelming in itself, and, when retained, is sufficient to command admiration. In some instances he is able to establish this fact, and with simplicity, with a directness that makes little more of the painting than a colored drawing, he leaves a statement on the canvas that is excellent. The portraits in the present show are way beyond any he has ever hung before. Not only are they better likenesses, there is a strength in the work, an additional variety of color, a buoyancy in the faces of the sitters, an altogether human element which he has succeeded in capturing only occasionally in former portraits.

In the print rooms of Hill Toleron a group exhibition of exceptional merit is being held by Rinaldo Cuneo, Gottardo Piazzoni, Armin Hansen, Clarence Hinkle, Philip Lewis and Ralph Stackpole, the sculptor. It is notable that men so far removed in their style and manner of painting can be brought together with such harmonious results. Piazzoni and Cuneo have much in common in their work; neither of them has a large color scale; both are inclined to render their subjects in a more or less subdued style, Cuneo going to the soft blues and pale lavenders of the impressionists, where busy distances are made alluring, and the spreading oak tree is frequently made into a decorative foreground through which light is viewed. Cuneo's pictures are cool and inviting bits of the earth's surface, but one would like to see him do something with stronger color language, with a violent contrast in evidence, just to prove that he is not becoming addicted to one style of expression. Piazzoni's painting is much more subtle than the work of any other Californian. He often takes the rolling highlands about the bay region, which are marvels of kindred tones at the fall of night, or early morning; these he has mastered until he gives a wonderful transcription of their tone values, which intermingle green, dark brown and blue so closely related that the eye of the expert is required to reveal them.

Clarence Hinkle has afforded his admirers a breath of relief in the work he is exhibiting this winter. He had become a trichoter in painting things on his canvases, and it is splendid to see several portraits from his easel without one symptom of his former style, and to discover that there is a virility and a softness in his work which compared with his previous work. Philip Lewis is a pupil of Armin Hansen, and while there is much that heralds the work of the instructor in the Lewis canvases, there is promise of big things for the future when he has learned to see for himself. Hansen paints the sea with blustering, windswept waves; he masts his boats with fisherfolk, born of waves and tempest; there are purple seas which roll high, with heavy clouds filling the sky with dramatic, drifting patterns. His etching is masterly; his drawings have much of the power of the Brangwyn black and whites.

Ralph Stackpole, the sculptor who is exhibiting with the painters, is an artist of fine sensibilities. He is successful in portraying children and small maternity groups, both in bronze and marble. The bronze statuettes are often left with the thumb marks on them, giving a looseness that lends freedom to the modeling; there is a grace and simplicity, a trace of daftness—without signifying any weakness—and much to admire which is exceptionally free from the prevalent modern influences.

THE NEW YORK
SPRING SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Stefano Bardini, sale at the American Art Galleries has fixed another landmark in the progress of appreciation, particularly of Italian Renaissance art of the craftsman and utilitarian sort, which latterly is coming over in increasing cargoes. Our artist-artisans must have, and they are getting through the museum collections and gallery exhibits, the ideas and patterns of the old Florentine, Venetian and Genoese furniture and textile makers, the bronze, silver and iron workers, the decorative sculptors and wood-carvers, whose time-faded products come to us in the Davanzali Palace, the Volpi, and the Bardini dispersals. And, opportunely, our younger artists, in their formative stage, profit by the well-directed, even though ostentatious acquisitions of our captains of industry and war millionaires to revel in the intimate contemplation of gothic tapestries, glorified primitive paintings, and the lovely colored stucco reliefs by the Della Robbia, Donatello, Desiderio da Settignano and Antonio Rossellino. The Bardini collection was especially rich in all these, and other "oggetti varie," which have been pretty well distributed among the leading New York dealers—with doubtless a few prizes for the museums of the country, which we shall hear of later—at prices ranging from \$11,600 for an Andrea della Robbia bas-relief Madonna, to \$7600 for a Rossellino, \$5100 for a Thirteenth Century Pisan colored wood figure, and \$5900 for a pair of marble flower holders. An antique Greek torso of an athlete, in pure Parian marble, attributed to Polykleitos of the Praxitelean Age, and one of the most cherished of Signor Bardini's antiquarian treasures, went to some mysterious destination through an agent, at \$5400.

Curiously provocative of romantic speculation as to their future destination, and particularly as to their past, are the hundred or more chairs of all fashions and degrees—the stately "seggiole," tapestried and gilded; Pauline Bonaparte's Louis Quinze brocade settee from the Borghese palace, Rome; and the "agabell" type with wood or leather seats and quaintly carved backs—chairs in which, it is more than likely, Dante and Savonarola, Michelangelo, Raffaele, Botticelli, Machiavelli and Benvenuto Cellini may have sat in council or at meat, perhaps at these very tables; and painted and carved cabinets that transform our New York auction rooms into historic Italian palace interiors. These, together with the intimate family four-poster bedsteads and the ponderous cassone which must have guarded the wedding trousseau of heroines of history, are now swallowed up in our Twentieth Century commercial, aesthetic and home life, an element of the influences that are to make life different—after the war!

PARIS SALON OPENS

PARIS, France.—The Paris Salon, the first since 1914, has been opened with an exhibition which the critics speak of as remarkably fine under the circumstances. It is being held in the Petit Palais, in the Champs Elysées, instead of the Grand Palais, as before the war. The Grand Palais is being used as a hospital.

Although the number of exhibits is necessarily smaller, the quality compares favorably with preceding salons, including some canvases regarded by critics as of great importance for the art of the future. The paintings of the younger artists nearly all reflect some aspect of the war. Most of them were executed at the front.

Among the American artists represented are Ridgway K. Knight, Walter Gay, Elizabeth Nourse, Julius L. Stewart, and M. T. Donat. Mr. Knight's picture, called "September, 1914, after the Battle of the Marne," is regarded as his masterpiece. It represents a peasant family after the battle.

Americans are represented in sculpture also by a piece of Clyde Duvernet Hunt.

ONTARIO ARTIST HONORED

HAMILTON, Ont.—Arthur Crisp, a native of this city, has been elected to the position of vice-president of the National Society of Mural Painters of the United States and also to the same office in the Architectural League of New York.

THE HOME FORUM

Goliath of Gath

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOLIATH of Gath has stood from time immemorial as the type of the boastfulness, the vanity of the human mind, especially in its opposition to the things of God, and has formed the theme of many a sermon, public and private, on the folly and wickedness of arrogance and pride. To those who have the seeing eye and the hearing ear, this particular story is certainly full of color and dramatic interest, and, what is of more importance, of searching spiritual power.

The Israelites after entering and occupying the land of Canaan, were far from enjoying peaceful possession of the country; on the contrary, they were constantly harried by the heathen tribes around them, and they had been warned that unless they exterminated these tribes in the right way, they would remain as pricks in their sides and thorns in their flesh. Anyone who reads these records, as the early Christian church read them, as parables of the processes to which the individual consciousness has to submit in its passage from earth to heaven, or as Christian Science would express it, from matter to Spirit, will find no difficulty in interpreting these facts for himself. Amongst these hostile tribes the Philistines appear to have been the most powerful and best organized.

From all accounts it would seem that these people were possessed of a certain amount of civilized attainment, and at any rate knew quite well how most effectively to daunt their foe, whom they estimated, as the bully always does, by the outward appearance, and not by the mental qualities, of which, indeed, they knew nothing. It is true that previous experience might have led them to suppose that the Israelites, though they had been slaves for four hundred years, had nevertheless some marvelous power which had guided them so far as conquerors. Heedless of this fact they sent forth Goliath to frighten the Israelites by suggestion. Day after day he marched in front of them, shaking his spear, which was like a weaver's beam, rat-

ting his enormous sword in its scabbard, just suggesting to every sense how awful the onslaught would be when it finally came, until, to use a modern term for a state of mind which is as old as the human mind itself, they were mesmerized by fear. All their initiative seemed to be paralyzed and their councils reduced to vacillation and uncertainty.

When David appeared, a youth clean in mind and body, free from the mesmerism of sensuality, either from within or from without, and met their suggestions of his incapability with the tale of his overcoming of the lion and the bear by God's help, he was assailed on all sides by the arguments of fear, not unmingled with jealousy, suspicion, and the distrust of the older generation often manifested toward the younger. The sequel is too well known to need repetition, but it is worth noting that David, like Christ Jesus himself, used none of the world's weapons in his warfare.

To the student of Christian Science this old, old story becomes astonishingly new as it is read with metaphysical understanding, and the underlying meaning of Mrs. Eddy's words, on page 268 of Science and Health, is seen more clearly: "Materialistic hypotheses challenge metaphysics to meet in final combat. In this revolutionary period, like the shepherd-boy with his sling, woman goes forth to battle with Goliath."

Every individual at some time or another comes face to face with Goliath, with the carnal mind, opposing itself to the spiritual idea, and flooding the unsuspecting thought with such suggestions as seem overwhelming. All the armory of evil is called into play, predictions of disease, prophecies of disaster, the statement of so-called physical laws, claims of position, of place, of family, all shaking their spears or rattling their swords, until the onslaught would appear irresistible.

One of the most striking points in the story is the extreme simplicity of David's method which brought him such an easy victory, and reading between the lines this question comes

forcibly to the front. Supposing David had lived the life of what is known as "the ordinary young man," harmless, according to the general standard, just floating with the current of what are considered the normal conditions of youth, not particularly vicious nor particularly virtuous, would he have been able to set Israel free from that mesmerism of fear, or even to protect himself against its suggestion? Surely not. "Blessed are the pure in heart," said a greater than David though he was known as his son, "for they shall see God," and in the Glossary to Science and Health (p. 581) we find this definition: "Angels. God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." To such intuitions, such inspiration, unquestionably was due the strength of David's arm, and the sureness of his vision, and there is not, and never will be, any other source of strength.

To those, today, who, with the same weapons are fighting Goliaths at home and abroad, Goliaths who seem to be multiplied and to march upon them from every quarter, though in reality they are but different facets of the same belief in evil, it is being brought home with increasing intensity that purity of life and purpose arms the individual with a strength that is divine. This fact is forcing itself upon their fellow-workers, also, who acknowledge the freedom, the security, the dominion that these modern Davids possess, always with respect, sometimes with envy, and occasionally by imitation.

To quote again from Science and Health (p. 288): "The suppositional warfare between truth and error is only the mental conflict between the evidence of the spiritual senses and the testimony of the material senses, and this warfare between the Spirit and flesh will settle all questions through faith in and the understanding of divine Love."

Sedge Warblers

I only looked into the water,
And hearkened while it combed the
dark green hair
And shook the millions of the blossoms white
Or water-crowfoot, and curdled to one sheet
The flowers fallen from the chestnuts
In the park
Far off, and sedge-warblers, clinging
so light
To willow twigs, sang longer than the
lark, in the park
Quick, shrill, or grating, a song to
match the heat
Of the strong sun, nor less the water's
cool,
Gushing through narrows, swirling in
the pool.
Their song that lacks all words, all
melody,
All sweetness almost, was dearer than
to me
Than sweetest voice that sings in tune
sweet words.
This was the best of May—the small
brown birds
Wisely reiterating endlessly
What no man feared yet, in or out of
school.

—Edward Thomas.

The Highest Culture

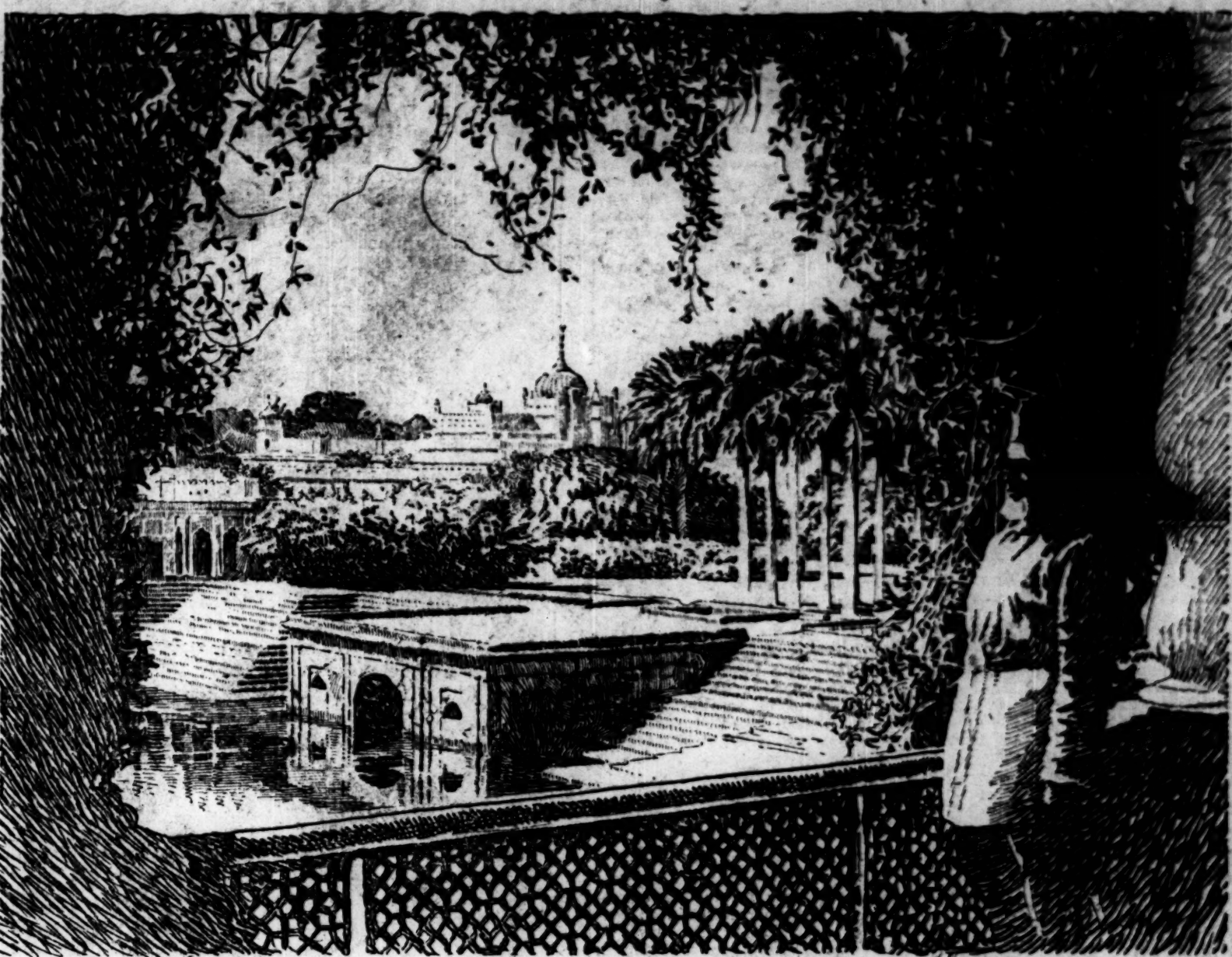
The highest and best culture makes us disapprove of unfairness on our own side of the question.—Philip G. Hamerton.

Chase's Painting of the Cod

"It was, in 1804 that Chase painted his 'English Cod,' now owned by the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, and this is how that particular cod came to be painted. Passing a fishmonger's shop one day, Chase saw a large and opalescent cod lying upon a marble slab. He stood for some time gazing at it, and decided that it was rather an expensive and perishable bit of still-life material and continued on his errand, but he could not forget the fish. Its subtle color haunted

"Stand Fast, Craig Ellachie!"

You will find, upon reflection, that all the highest points of the Scottish character are connected with impressions derived straight from the natural scenery of their country. No nation has ever before shown, in the general tone of its language—in the general current of its literature—so constant a habit of hallowing its passions and confining its principles by direct association with the charm, or power, of nature. The writings of Scott and Burns—and yet more, of the far greater poets than Burns who gave Scotland her traditional ballads—furnish you in every stanza—almost in every line—with examples of this association of natural scenery with the passions; but an instance of its further connection with moral principle struck me forcibly just at the time when I was most lamenting the absence of art among the people. In one of the loneliest districts of Scotland, where the peat cottages are darkest, just at the western front of that great mass of the Grampians which encircles the sources of the Spey and the Dee, the main road which traverses the chain winds round the foot of a broken rock called Craig, or Craig Ellachie. There is nothing remarkable in either its height or form; it is darkened with a few scattered pines, and touched along its summit with a flush of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Newman and Brown & Dawson

Bathing Pool and Palace, Lucknow

Lucknow, the capital of Oudh since 1775, gives the visitor an impression of stately grandeur. The old palaces stand in park-like grounds, the modern colleges are important looking, and are in good positions, the canton-

ments are on delightful shady roads round Dilkusha. Still, there is the native part, which is equal to that of any other Indian city. The Residency, round which so many memories lie, is an exquisite spot, beauti-

fully kept; trees have grown round it, great flowering shrubs throw their gorgeous blossoms over the ruined walls, and high on the top of the tower floats day and night the Union Jack, the only flag in the Empire that

is not taken down at sunset, because it flew through all the sieges. The old palaces are very imposing looking places.—Rachel Humphreys.

An Elizabethan Garden

And all without were walks and alleys dight
With divers trees enrang'd in even
ranks;
And here and there were pleasant arbors
pight
And shady seats, and sundry flowering
banks
To sit and rest the walkers' wearie
shanks.
—Spenser.

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Every Dear and Familiar Spot

"The first days were days of unthinking and unresting activity," Serse Akshoff writes, describing his delight on reaching home from his first term at school. His book is named "A Russian Schoolboy," and it is translated from the Russian by J. D. Duff. "My earliest visit was paid to my

pigeons and the two hawks. . . . Then I ran round to every dear and familiar spot, and there were plenty of them. Round the house, in the garden and kitchen garden, and in the wood with the jackdaws' nests near the house, my sister kept constantly at my side and held my hand; sometimes she even pointed out to me, as if I were a stranger, some alteration which I had missed by my absence."

"We went together to the storeroom, where some pretty boxes were kept; they were made of copper or iron and adorned with carved ivory, and contained a number of specimens and fossils presented to my mother long ago by some friend who held an important position in the mines. We paid a visit also to the cellar, where Pelagey the housekeeper, feasted us on cool thick cream and brown bread."

"To the river and across the river, my sister might not go with me; and Yevsitch took her place for the time. He and I went over the gangway to the first island, where our summer kitchen was, and a wide bark floor where the wheat was dried after it was washed clean. This little island was surrounded on two sides by the old channel of the river, which was now overgrown with osiers and beginning to dry up. We crossed the channel on planks and came at once to the other island. It was larger, and the old channel which surrounded it on one side was still deep and clear. This was a favorite spot with my aunt Tat'yana; it was divided in the middle by a lime avenue, and birches grew all along the river bank."

"Like all her sisters, my aunt had received no education, but she loved nature and kept in her heart a kind of leaning toward culture. . . . My aunt was fond of sitting on the island, where she read a book and fished in the deep water of the old channel. On many of the birch trees she had carved her own name and various dates, and even verses from her song book. . . . How I loved this island! How pleasant it was in summer heats to sit there in the cool shade with the water all round! On one side the new cutting from the milldam joined the stream that raced from under the mill wheel; and on the other side the old channel of the Boogoorooslan, then deep and clear, made a bend round the island."

"When I had admired the island sufficiently, had examined each tree and read all my aunt's inscriptions, and had looked long enough at the chub and carp darning below me or hanging motionless in the water—then I started off with Yevsitch for the mill."

"When at last the expanse of the pond opened out before me with its green reeds and burdock leaves, and the long milldam overgrown with young alder and teeming with a bird and fish population of its own, I was mute with wonder and delight, and stood there some minutes, as if rooted to the ground."

Spend Yourself on the Work Before You

Don't waste life in doubts and fears, spend yourself on the work before you, well assured that the right performance of this hour's duties will be the best preparation for the hours or ages that follow it.—Emerson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MAY 6, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Dawn

THERE has never been a more hopeful moment, than the present, in the Allies' outlook, since the war began. There might have been an even more hopeful moment if the possibilities of the late summer and autumn of last year had been lived up to. As was again and again pointed out, in the columns of this paper, the war might have been over today if all had lived up to their opportunities. Instead, there came the great betrayal of the Allies by Russia, and the clerical blow which broke the Italian advance, in the very hour of its zenith. When Ulianoff and Bronstein destroyed the Russian army, they did their best to insure the triumph of autocracy. When the clerical influences sacrificed Italy to Austria, they did their best to rivet the fetters of autocracy upon the world. But democracy is too strong a plant to be killed off so easily. It did not grow, like Walpole's patriots, in a night, autocracy took care of that, and, as a result, the plant is so hardy that it is gradually, no matter how slowly, choking autocracy with its growth.

Nowhere is this more patent than in Berlin and Vienna today. Berlin and Vienna are approaching the crisis of their disease. The triumph of the Junkers, over the reformers in the Reichstag and the Landtag, is placing the General Staff, for the time being at all events, in complete charge of the destinies of the German Empire. Whether the Bavarians and the Saxons, the men of Schleswig-Holstein and the Württembergers are going permanently to submit to this, remains to be seen, but for the moment at all events Kultur reigns supreme. Nor is there any difference in the second capital of the German-speaking race. The Austrian supporters of Kultur are as dominant in Vienna as are the Junkers in Berlin. Nothing less than a coup d'état is contemplated by Baron Burian and his allies in adjourning the Reichsrath in order to evade the growing opposition of the Czechs, the Poles, and the Jugo-Slavs. The Austrians and the Magyars are beginning to find themselves in a minority, and between the Austrians and the Magyars themselves there has never been any particular love lost. The Magyar, indeed, has ruled the Austrian, with a rod of iron, since the war began, and that is by no means to the taste of the Austrian aristocrat, who enjoys, perhaps, the most feudal mind in Europe. The Kaiser, with all his medievalism, knew how to surround himself with the ability of the German Empire. Court chamberlains might and did smile at Semitic bakers, and iron foundries, and such like people, but such people came to constitute a large part and most of the brains of the "men about the Kaiser." August Scherl, the organizer of the press, is the son of a Düsseldorf bookseller; Strauss, the composer, had a Munich orchestra player for a father, and for a mother the daughter of a brewer; Emil Rathenau, the prince of electricians, is a self-made Berlin Jew; Dernburg, the colony builder, is a Jew who began life as a banker; whilst, the greatest of them all, perhaps, Ballin of the Hamburg-Amerika line, is another Jew, who began life on a stool in a shipping office in London.

All this would have been absolutely impossible in Vienna. Franz Joseph and the Archdukes could never have borne to be on terms with the Jews and plebeians of the Dual Monarchy such as the Kaiser instituted, on the deck of the Meteor, during his famous summer cruises. The doors of the Hofburg or of Schönbrunn could never have opened familiarly to a Ballin, a Rathenau, or even a Thyssen; and as a result of the attempt to maintain the traditions of the Thirteenth Century in the court of the Twentieth, the life of Franz Joseph found expression in a procession of scandals and tragedies. When the Sarajevo bullet put an end to the career of Franz Ferdinand, the Kaiser lost a strong personal friend, who, though himself endowed with all the pride of the house of Austria, spent much of his time in brooding over that cast-iron etiquette, which excluded his own morganatic children from the throne. The man who knew how to use Ballin, and Rathenau, and Thyssen, knew how to assuage the feelings of Franz Ferdinand and Sofie Chotek, by showing the latter every deference possible. What schemes the two men hatched between them, during those momentous visits to Potsdam and Konopischt, future revelations may show. Whatever they were, the pistol shot in Sarajevo cut the thread of them, and there succeeded to the throne of Austria-Hungary the young Emperor Karl, with leanings towards his wife's Franco-Italian relations, and with views on the Czech-Polish-Jugo-Slav situation not in the least appreciated by the Archdukes, the Count Tiszas, or the Baron Burians. Whether Count Czernin stumbled into that unfortunate speech, which drew from Monsieur Clemenceau the truth about "my dear Sixtus," by accident or by malice, matters very little. As a result the young Emperor was forced to disown his own letter, and found himself surrounded by an enraged Austro-Hungarian aristocracy, who saw the sword and the privileges of feudalism being overwhelmed by the brains of the Jew and the Slav. As a result feudalism does the only thing it knows how to. It answers the cry of the people for bread with the machine gun on the roof, and it will be fortunate if the lamp-posts on the Franz-Joseph Quai do not, before it is all over, resemble those of the Rue de la Vannerie, and if the Ringstrasse does not see the erection of barricades like those on the Litainai Prospect. It is to this end that the revolutionaries frankly admit that they are working, and the social, political, and military conditions of the Dual Monarchy seem to be playing into their hands.

Meantime, fully understanding the conditions, Berlin is preparing for a new peace drive, and this time it appears that it is to be addressed to the British Empire. The reason for this is perfectly clear: The army, the ships, and the resources of the British Empire have been the stumbling-block to the Central Powers at every turn

during the war. It was the British Army, therefore, which was selected for destruction in the late overwhelming attack in France and Flanders. But the truth of that battle is slowly beginning to penetrate the Fatherland, with the result that, for the first time, probably, during the war, the Prussian High Command has hesitated to deliver its blow after the preparatory bombardment, so that all the recent artillery preparation along the Lys has brought forth no infantry attack.

On the contrary, an offensive of quite another description has been undertaken. Since the British Army cannot be broken in France or Flanders, since the British Navy cannot be faced in the Atlantic, since the British advance cannot be stemmed in Palestine or Mesopotamia, an effort must be made to buy the British Empire out of the war by seducements of the most favorable terms. With this end in view Dr. Kuehlemann's Dutch agents have arrived in London. They are, of course, neutral and entirely unofficial, but the terms are there, as Lord Robert Cecil not indefinitely hints, and as the London press broadly states, for the British to consider. No longer are the British soldiers the "Old Contemptibles." The strenuousness of their resistance is the subject of compliments in the press of Berlin. But the British Government, which was once the villain of the piece, when the Grand Orient was endeavoring to detach France, or when the clerical influences were endeavoring to weaken Italy, is as unmoved by becoming "Frank Goodchild" as when it was merely "Thomas Idle." In other words, in vain is the net spread before the bird. The mental campaign, which has always been the real danger, and not the strategy of the General Staff, is beginning to break down. There are obvious signs that this is recognized by certain astute politicians, both amongst the Central Powers and the neutrals, and the breakdown of this mental campaign means the real beginning of the end. The Bureau of Enemy Psychology has always been a very much more serious factor in the war than the Königs-Platz and Leipzigerstrasse combined. It is not the amount of destruction that "Bertha" can fling into Paris, inside the dimensions of a five-inch shell, it is the suggestion which such a feat implies, that constitutes the real effect. The Zeppelins never really did any particular damage in England, though they did kill some hundreds of women and children; the message they were intended to convey was one of an entirely different nature. The rape of Belgium was not at all the expression of the maddened blood-lust of an army in battle, it was the deliberate, calculated doctrine of frightfulness, enunciated by Clausewitz. And so it has been from the beginning. And now the mesmerism of all this is beginning to break up, and with the final crack will come surrender. This is the dawn.

The War Chest Menace

THE interests enlisted in the movement to disrupt the sentiment and sympathy of the United States that is behind the American Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association, as war relief agencies, by the introduction into the situation of "War Chest," "Patriotic Fund," "Municipal Fund," "County Aid," and similar movements, for the ostensible purpose of furthering and making more effective the collection and distribution of voluntary contributions, are becoming more apparent.

No doubt, many have been and are being misled by the specious arguments advanced in favor of the "War Chest," a proposal which is typical of all the others. If a community has its own general fund for war relief purposes, maintained by the public generally, that fund, it is held, may be drawn upon, as required, by the war relief agency, society, association, or organization of any name, in need of the financial help requisite to the carrying on of its work. A local commission, or committee, will see to it that the distribution of money from the community fund shall be intelligently and impartially made. Not only will such agencies as the American Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the Knights of Columbus be granted their respective proportions, but all other activities arising out of the war will be promptly and equitably recognized. Thus, as calls are made in behalf of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and the long list of other war relief societies, as well as for "thrift stamp" and Liberty Loan purchases, the community, so to speak, will meet them by reaching into its "war chest" and taking out what is needed.

To the unthinking this doubtless seems a comprehensive, liberal, and generous method of dealing with the whole problem. If the local commission, or committee, in any community having a "war chest" were composed of intelligent, competent, impartial, unprejudiced, patriotic people, dominated only by the single purpose of performing a sacred duty, it is possible that the scheme might, in some instances, serve fairly well. But even then, and at the most, it would be simply an attempt to treat a question of not only national but international scope from a local point of view. Only those whose vision extends over the entire field, over the entire world, can know, with anything approximating accuracy, what are, or what may be, the needs of a great war relief association at any given time. More likely than not, one of those great relief associations would find, upon applying for its share of a community fund in a time of urgent necessity, that the "war chest" had been exhausted by the demands of minor organizations.

This is objection enough to the "war chest" proposal. But it is not the only or the most serious objection. The great mass of the American people, the great mass of the aid-giving population, has a very well-defined notion as to where and how its contributions shall be used. This is no less true of those who desire to maintain the Knights of Columbus than of those who desire to maintain the American Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. Each class has an unquestionable right to decide how its contributions shall be distributed and applied. Neither class would be willing to leave the matter of distribution and application to a commission, or committee, in which it lacked full confidence. Nor would those who contributed the bulk of the fund be willing that the bulk of the relief should go to organizations that were doing the smaller share of relief work. Nor would the more liberal givers

be content to see their funds distributed among favorites or for other than war relief purposes. Nor would they long tolerate sectarian or class interference in the management of funds which they were helping to maintain.

Only those who are looking for more than their share of the war relief now provided by the patriotic generosity of the people of the United States have an interest in the success of the independent, or community, war fund movement. The "war chest" project is palpably designed as a blow to the two great relief organizations, the American Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., in which the American people as a whole have unlimited confidence. These institutions are non-sectarian, non-political, free from external influences, purely American, unquestionably competent, tried and true; and in the future they will probably meet with an immeasurable increase of the confidence and moral and substantial support which they have enjoyed in the past.

The Fiasco of the Ukraine

WHEN Russian Ukraine fell temporarily into Germany's hands, it was hoped to squeeze enough wheat from Russia's granary to feed hungry Germany and Austria. But the expected result was not realized, in spite of the fact that some of the most efficient of the Kaiser's economists were set to the formidable task. Their purpose was to hunt out the great stores of wheat in the black earth region, and to haul the grain by sheer might into Germany. But the difficulties faced were obvious. It has been stated, over and over again, that the Ukraine has sustained the same disorganization which has been the lot of the rest of Russia, that as a consequence it has no surplus stores, and that what the Province possessed could be taken from her only at the risk of leaving upon Germany's hands a huge population of starving Russians, who would prove a dangerous menace to occupation and final absorption. Since the Russian Revolution, soldiers returning from the front are said to have destroyed railroad lines and bridges. The shortage of railroad trucks, both in Russia and in Germany, is notorious, and would presumably take months to put these railroads in condition for adequate haulage, whilst the primitive economic conditions of the Ukraine would still be left unchanged. The only way by which the peasantry have hitherto brought their grain to market is through the agency of the "skup-tchick," who goes from village to village to collect the wheat and sends it to some central point of concentration. With the number of grain elevators limited, and the grain harvests of the last few years steadily diminishing, it would puzzle even efficient Germany to feed her own people from the resources of the Ukraine when to do so would require the reorganization of this vast granary district. And that end could not be effected within the space of months; it would take years.

The events which have followed fast upon one another recently in the Ukraine, and have now led to the establishment of German military rule in the capital, are merely so many additional elements in the fiasco of the Bolshevik "peace." That "peace," made by blind leaders of the blind at Petrograd, has been nothing less than an unconditional surrender. It threw the Ukraine, as well as other parts of Russia, to the wolves. Today Bolshevik Russia, which deliberately deserted the democratic nations of the world, looks on helplessly while the attempt is being made to turn the Ukraine into an Austro-German colony, and cut it off from the rest of Russia. The Ukraine Republic, which the Bolsheviks themselves countenanced, is evidently nearing its fall, and the Allies are seeing more clearly, day by day, that the separate peace with the Ukraine, which was openly advocated by the Austrians as early as 1914, was merely a prelude to complete domination of the great Slav territory by the Central Empires, on their hoped-for march to the East.

The Wooden Fleet

It is not a little singular that the return to wooden shipbuilding, for the term of the war, did not originate with an American, but with an Italian. In that very Gulf of Mexico where Columbus, the Italian, sailing on wooden ships, first saw land, an Italian consul launched the first wooden steam freighter for the war in 1916. He realized from the outset that there would be a scarcity of ships, and approached his own government with a proposal to build, on the Gulf, some wooden ships for Italy. The result was the shipyard in the City of Orange, Tex., financed by the Italian Government. His first vessel displaced more than 2500 tons, and was equipped with both sails and steam engines. It could make an easy eight knots an hour under sail, and, what is more important, it reached its destination safe and sound with food and munitions for the Italians.

The belief in the wooden ship as an efficient, and above all a staunch, kind of craft has by no means been abandoned with the accession of steam and steel. Vessels built at the beginning of last century were still doing duty down to recent days. There are classic instances which show that the wooden vessel is actually looked upon as a stronger craft, for certain specific purposes, than those with steel hulls. Nansen's polar Fram had an outside planking of three thicknesses, and had both sail and steam. The America, for the Ziegler polar expeditions, was a wooden vessel, and Captain Scott's Discovery and the Terra Nova, in which he made his two voyages to the South Pole, also were of wooden construction.

Yards for building wooden ships are scattered all along the coasts, and there are parts of the American littoral, such as on the Gulf of Mexico, where whole townships have sprung up, as it were, in a night. All sorts and conditions of men are fashioning the ships, attracted by the pay, which runs as high as \$10 daily for special work. Cowboys have deserted their ranches and ridden in on their bronchos to toil like a modern Ulysses, who

... Smoothed and squared them by the rule and line;
Then o'er the vessel raised the taper mast,
With crossing sailyards dancing in the wind.

Though the wooden ship was the only vessel that

plowed the waters for centuries, until the age of steam, only ships of comparatively moderate dimensions were built. Thus, the War Mystery, recently launched from an American yard, easily leads with its 5000 tons. It has only a mythical rival in ancient days, when Ptolemy Philopater, of Egypt, claimed to have built a gigantic ship with no less than forty tiers of oars, worked by 4000 men, and carrying, in addition, 2850 fighting men. The vessel boasted four rudders and a double prow. After all, however, the War Mystery, which is about twice the tonnage of Nelson's Victory, is in reality a wooden-built steam vessel, cut out from patterns, like a suit, and braced by a steel frame. But in its way it constitutes as remarkable a phenomenon in shipbuilding as did the quondam big clipper or full-rigged ship. For grace and beauty, there were few of the products of men's hands which could equal the clipper. Built for carrying capacity rather than for speed, it none the less was able to make and to break records. Until its appearance the ideal vessel was a full-hulled one which made its way through the water by positive force, but the American clipper, with lines altered so as to reduce resistance, fairly cleft the water instead of pounding into it.

Notes and Comments

BINOCULARS and other marine glasses to the value of \$3,000,000 have been sent to the United States Navy Department in response to the appeal to individual owners to supply equipment of this nature to the expanding sea force of the nation. No doubt the best thing these glasses ever enabled their owners to see was their duty to the country.

APROPOS of the nonchalance of Parisians toward the long-distance bombardment, they are said to derive a good deal of amusement from the announcements in the German newspapers, which delight in portraying to their readers a city of abject terror owing to the havoc wrought by German guns and bombs. As a matter of fact, Parisians retire underground with a good deal of sangfroid and philosophic calm whenever a bombardment begins. Many cellars in the city are now provisioned; some have been papered, and others furnished and fitted with electric lights. It seems safe to predict that "Le Philosophe des Toits" will have its counterpart in "Le Philosophe des Caves," which should emphasize the unique democracy of those underground war-retreats.

FOR a little while it seemed that there might be something provokingly significant in the selection, by Massachusetts, of the Mayflower as an emblem of the Commonwealth, at a time when the Liberty bond subscriptions of its citizens appeared to be lagging. Another name for the Mayflower is the trailing arbutus. All danger, however, is now past.

IT APPEARS to be a fact that the Committee on the London War Museum has issued both a majority and a minority report. There is no disagreement about the scale on which the museum should be erected. It must be a building in every way worthy its imperial character. The difference of opinion occurs on the question of site. The majority consider that the museum should be erected on the Surrey bank of the Thames, as a neighbor to the London County Council Hall, just below Westminster Bridge. The minority favor a site in Hyde Park, apparently because it would cost nothing, whereas the river site might amount to a matter of a quarter of a million pounds. It is fortunate for London that only a minority are in favor of ruining the character of Hyde Park for reasons of economy. If a War Museum is worth putting up at all, and there is no question about that, it is worth putting up in the right place, and certainly the Surrey bank, by Westminster Bridge, would be hard to beat.

It is not the first time that the invasion of Hyde Park by builders and masons has been plotted, and on a former occasion Punch came to the rescue. It was at the time when the Prince Consort was planning to build the Great Exhibition in the Park, in such a way as would have been detrimental to many of the trees, and Punch addressed him thus:

Albert! spare those trees,
Mind, where you fix your show;
For mercy's sake don't, please,
Go spoiling Rotten Row.

Hyde Park escaped on that occasion, as it doubtless will on this, for a large permanent building, no matter how beautiful, is the last thing Londoners want to see in the most important of their free open spaces.

A CONTEMPORARY in the interior of the United States, where grows nearly everything that is needed at the front today in the way of provisions, remarks, in a matter-of-fact fashion, that those in the section who have time on their hands, and who regret that they cannot cross the ocean to fight, can speed up the war very effectually by improving the roads in their neighborhoods. For, it is wisely argued, the food supply for the Allies cannot flow rapidly anywhere if it is not moved speedily at its sources. This is what is called plain "horse sense," in the Mississippi Valley.

THERE is no telling how high sugar, wheat, flour, coal, and other necessary commodities might have gone, long before this, in the United States, if a check had not been placed upon speculation and profiteering by the federal food and fuel commissions; there now appears to be no telling how high rents may go in the vicinity of government works, and in the national capital, unless the federal authority shall put a check upon the grasping landlord. The Government is itself frequently compelled to pay exorbitant rentals, simply because it needs, for the time being, property, improved or unimproved, which would be little better than worthless were it not for the contiguous industrial activities of its own creation. Colonel Roosevelt insists that there is no room in the country for the profiteer. This statement would be more nearly correct if the Government did not set the example of moving up forward to let him squeeze in